The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,839. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 11, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under.....Rs. 4 0
Repetition ..... „ 2 0
First insertion, each line..... „ 0 6
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Third and succeeding insertions..... „ 0 2
Domestic Occurrences each..... „ 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

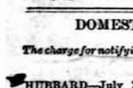
DEATHS.

HUBBARD—July 7th, at the Hill-side, Cumballa, of convulsions, George Hinton, second son of Mr. George Hubbard.

LLEWELLYN—At Byculla, on Friday the 8th July, at 2 P.M., William Alfred Llewellyn, Esq., 4th Master R. E. S. School, from wounds received from the sudden discharge of a fowling-piece, on Saturday the 2nd idem. During his last 10 hours of existence he suffered the keenest and most excruciating pain, combined with lock-jaw, thus bringing his career to an untimely end.

SHIPPING.

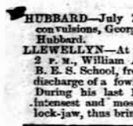
FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE fine A. 1 Iron Clipper Ship "KING ARTHUR." Apply to Captain MARSHALL, or Messrs. CURSETJEE and ENDULJEE, Forbes Street.

Bombay, 5th July 1864.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship EMEU, 300 H. P., Captain C. H. EASTLEY, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 14th July, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Monday the 11th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium not in the ship on the 11th instant.

ROBERT DUNDAS, Acting Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 4th July, 1864.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 13th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo as early as possible bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the S. W. Monsoon.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 500 Tons, 200 H. P., Captain TAIT, will be despatched to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf on the 15th July, with Passengers and Cargo, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, and Bushire.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Steamer MOOR, 160 H. P., Captain PEACOCK, will be despatched on the 15th July with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, for Cabenda, touching at Carwar, Cochin, or Narakal, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam—also, weather permitting, at Mangalore, Cannanore and Tellicherry.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—The S. S. "INDIA," 1040 tons, 350 H. P., Captain GREEN, will be despatched on the above voyage the 1st August at noon.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

"TILLY,"

WILL leave Bombay for Kurrachee at 4 P.M., on SATURDAY, 16th July 1864.

For Freight or Passage apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

No. 7, Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of { W H & Co. / L V } 550 Casks Alum, per *Moravshire*, from London, consigned to order, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bombay, 4th July 1864. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—The ship *The Sir Jamsetjee Family*, now in harbour, being ready to discharge her Cargo, Consignees are requested to send off Boats without delay to the ship to land their Goods, otherwise Captain WILSON will have the Goods landed at the risk and expense of the parties concerned.

Captain WILSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Wellington*.

Bombay, 15th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Wellington*, GEO. DITCHBURN, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain DITCHBURN will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's Deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Wellington*.

Bombay, 15th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Comete*, E. DUBERN, Master, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at the risk and expense of the Proprietors. The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.

MONTAULARD AND TALLADA,

Agents for Owners and Captain of ship *Comete*.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Canada Belle*, Captain HENDERSON, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain HENDERSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All landing orders accompanied with Bill of Lading to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Agents for Captain HENDERSON and Owners.

Bombay, 23rd June 1864.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given to Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Defiance*, from London, that the ship is being greatly delayed for want of Boats, and that on and after to-morrow 10th instant, the Captain will be obliged to land the Cargo at the expense and risk of Consignees at such Bunders as may be found most convenient. Owing to the crowded state of the Custom House wharves and sheds Cargo landed there at present incurs very great risk of damages, and to this fact the attention of Consignees is particularly requested.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

Bombay, 10th June 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES PER *SHANNON*, FROM LIVERPOOL.—With reference to previous advertisement it is hereby notified for the information of Consignees, that as the ship is being seriously delayed in discharging for want of boats, all goods consigned to order for which boats are not alongside to take delivery as they come to hand, are being landed on account and risk of the concerned, with instruction that they be retained until payment of such charges as may be incurred.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents., Ship *Shannon*.

Bombay, 5th July 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES PER *CAMPBELL* FROM LONDON.—With reference to previous advertisement, it is hereby notified for the information of Consignees, that as the ship is being seriously delayed in discharging for want of boats, all goods consigned to order for which boats are not alongside to take delivery as they come to hand, are being landed on account and risk of the concerned, with instructions that they be retained until payment of such charges as may be incurred.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents., Ship *Campbell*.

Bombay, 5th July 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We have from this date admitted MR. FREDERICK VIX as a partner in our firm, and we also granted our procuration to MR. CESAR HUNT.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

Bombay, 1st July 1864.

I HAVE from this day commenced business as a BILL and SHARE BROKER.

SAPOORJEE BYRAMJEE COLAH.

No. 9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st July 1864.

THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)—CALL OF RUPEES (1,000) ONE THOUSAND PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rupees (1,000) One Thousand per Share will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 30th July 1864.

FULCHER COOPER & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 15th June 1864.

WIGGINS TEAPE & Co., 10 ALDGATE, LONDON, WHOLESALE & EXPORT STATIONERS.—Newspaper proprietors supplied with blanks, and every description of Paper and Stationery supplied on the best terms.

Special papers suited for foreign markets. Samples sent on application.

MOTHERS, NURSES, INVALIDS.—Dr. RIDGE'S PATENT FOOD for Infants and Invalids, recommended by the Faculty, is a Cooked Farinaceous Food more nourishing and digestible than any other, and can be made ready for use without trouble in two minutes. Prevents acidity and wind. Agents for India,

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

NOTICE.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 20th July next, at 5 P.M.

J. WRAY, Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 28th June 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE, Warree Bunder.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE.—A piece of Freehold ground in the North Crescent of the Elphinstone Circle, in property of the Municipal Commissioners; bounded on the North by the property of Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee and the Offices of Messrs. Graham and Co., on the South by the property of Mr. Ardaseer Cursetjee Wadia, on the East by a 60 feet road running to the centre of the North Crescent, and on the West by a 10 feet passage, and which contains admeasurement 444 square yards or thereabouts.

Sealed tenders for the purchase of the above to be accompanied by a security deposit of 10 per cent. on the total amount of purchase, will be received by the undersigned up to 2 P.M. of MONDAY the 25th instant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioners.

R. SIMS,

For Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 5th July 1864.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having formed a Class of Seven Young Gentlemen from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Batteries.
Captain HAWKINS, Master Attendant.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.

J. WILLIAMS,

5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP BUILDING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએન્ટલ શીપબીલ્ડીંગ એસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

ધી ઓરિયંટલ શિપબાંધીંગ આસોશિએશન લિમિટેડ

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Bombay, Limited, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, at or before the 30th July next, after which date Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid after that date, or over-due Call, Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,

S. P. PHARAZE, Secretary and Treasurer,

Association's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY, LIMITED.

યુનાઈટેડ મરકનટાઈલ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

યુનાઇટેડ મરકન્ટાઇલ કંપની લિમિટેડ.

NOTICE.—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, on MONDAY the 18th July 1864, at 3 P.M., when the following resolution passed at a Special General Meeting of the Company on the 13th instant, will be submitted for confirmation in terms of Sec. XXIV. of Act XIX. of 1857.

Resolution "That, of the words in 3 sockets in the 3rd para: of the Memorandum of Association, the two words "Except Banking" be expunged, so as to admit of discount and other such business being done."

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 15th June 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE AND LAND PROPERTY SITUATED AT KURRACHEE.—To be sold at Kurrachee a large and pucka-built Dwelling House, situated in a quarter of the Town best adapted for private residence, being healthy, commanding fine views of Munora and the Harbour and in addition adjacent to the Public Offices and Church.

Also, a lot of valuable land, situated next to Messrs. Taylor and Co.'s Office, and in close proximity to the Custom House, directly opposite the McLeod Road (leading to the Railway Station).

The lot comprises 3,738 square yards, bounded on the East by a road leading to Town, on the South by Bunder Road, on the West by a road leading to the native mercantile part of Kurrachee.

Plans of the Property may be seen at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT SMAL & Co., Kurrachee, and full particulars will be afforded by them or at the Offices of the owners.

R. A. PASSMORE & Co., Kurrachee.

PASSMORE & Co., Bombay.

21st June 1864.

NOTICE.—HEARSON, COULSON AND Co., 2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, beg to inform their friends and the public that they have just opened the above premises for the sale of the following Goods which are now being unpacked. A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and Palanquin Clocks of the choicest and newest designs.

N. B.—A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY! Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year with once winding. These Clocks obtained the Prize Medal at the London Exhibition 1862, and H. C. & Co. are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Price from 269 Rs. to 459 Rs. Gold and Silver Watches, English and Geneva manufacture, none but the very best kept Gold Jewellery consisting of Alberts and Guards 10 and 13 Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets &c. &c. Choice real bronze Statuettes of Venus, Pysche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronzes in Equestrian figures, Vases, Grotesque Candlesticks, &c. &c.

E. Hamel's Perfumery and Vaporizers, Jean Marin Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, &c. a lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, viz. the celebrated Lord Berry, the Rifle &c. This maker obtained the prize at the late Wimbledon Rifle Match. A stock of Nicole Frere's Musical Boxes—also in Horn and Wood Cases playing 2, 3, 4 and 6 Tunes.

A stock of Routledge and Sons Cheap Novels and the publications of the Religious Tract Society.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's best London-made Boots and Shoes, Portmanteaus in solid Leather and bazil, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Japanned Tin air-tight Cases, Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen, India Gauze under clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, &c., Gentlemen's all silk Shirts and Silk and Wool ditto, also the Material for making up. Linen Shirts and Collars.

N. B.—A consignment of the following Goods expected daily, viz. Brandies, Wines, good English Yellow Soap in boxes, Candles for House and Carriage use, Hats, Umbrellas, &c. of which due notice will be given.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

ધી ફીનાનશીઅલ આસોશીએશન ઓફ ઇન્ડી અ એનડ ચાઇનાં (લીમીટેડ.)

धि फीनॅशीयेचल आसोशीयेशन आफ ईंडीया आणि च्याचेना (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association will be held at the Offices of the Association in Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, when the following business will be brought before the meeting, viz :—

1st. Proposal by the Directors that the Capital of the Association be increased from One Crore and 20 Lacs to 2 Crores and 40 Lacs by the creation of 30,000 new Shares of Rs. 400 each; that such Shares be offered at a premium of Rs. 20 Shares to the holders of Shares in the Association on the day of the Meeting in the proportion of one new Share for each old Share; that the amount realized from such premium be placed to the credit of the reserved fund; that the holders of the new Shares be in the same position with regard to the profits made subsequently to the 30th September next, as the holders of the original Shares, and that the Directors be empowered to dispose of any new Shares that may not be taken up, and Rs. 100 per Share paid thereon in addition to the premium within 20 days from the date of allotment upon such terms as they think fit for the benefit of the Company.

2nd. The election of Directors in the room of the present Directors who will retire at that date in accordance with the Articles of Association but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd. Remuneration of Directors.

NOTE.—The Provisions of the Articles of Association do not admit of an Extraordinary General Meeting being held at an earlier date than that fixed by the above Advertisement, and the Directors think it right to give the Shareholders as long notice as possible of their intention to propose an increase of Capital.

1st July 1864. RICHARD WILLIS, Chairman.

NOTICES.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A GOOD SADDLE and BRIDLE, suitable for a Poney 13½ hands. Address giving price and all particulars to "R. P. C.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED EUROPEAN, willing to make himself useful in any capacity where steadiness, industry, and integrity are required. Unexceptional references. Address "W.," care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—WANTED.—An energetic man, European or native, as Overseer to the Company's Brick Factory at Kirkee. He must be thoroughly acquainted with the making of Bricks in India. Apply by letter with certificates of character and pay required to the Secretary of the Company.

By order of the Directors,

A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

MR. RUSTOMJEE ARDASEER is authorised to sign for me per procuration from this date.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

A CARD.—MR. G. LATHAM, Civil Engineer. Architect and Surveyor, Offices—9 Rampart Row, Fort.

THE FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—The time for paying the Call and signing the Memorandums and Articles of Association of this Company is extended to THURSDAY, the 14th instant.

6th July 1864. W. H. CRAWFORD.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be two per cent. per annum, until further notice. W. F. WESCHE,

Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—For Sale, by Private Contract, the Masts, Yards, Rigging, and Sails, of the ship *Herefordshire*, also a quantity of miscellaneous small stores. Intending purchasers are invited to inspect these stores on Board, the ship now lying off Mazagon Bunder.

Particulars of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

7, Rampart Row, 20th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA,—Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST CALL of Rs. 50 per Share, on the second issue of Shares is payable on the 14th day of July 1864, after which date Interest will be charged upon the unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd June 1864.

NOTICE.—THE EAST INDIA BANK have THIS DAY commenced business, at their temporary offices, in Sebbit Lane, (lately vacated by the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank) under the management of MR. W. C. CURRIE.

Bombay, 27th June 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Call of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) per Share is payable on or before the 21st July next, at the Bank of Bombay. Interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid after that date.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The Association receives Deposits for fixed periods.

Makes advances on approved Securities.

Negotiates Loans, &c.

Effects purchases and sales of Stocks, Shares and Debentures.

By order,

JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are about to wind up their business in Bombay, and Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the Firm, and owing money to the Firm, are hereby required to send in their claims, and pay the amounts due from them on or before the 15th instant.

FRANGOPULO, AGELASTO & Co.

Bombay, 6th July 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

બુમબાઈ જાઈ ઈ ઈયાક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

THE Provisional Share Certificates in the Corporation will be issued on and after the 30th July on application to the undersigned at the Corporation's Office, No. 24, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,

E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

Bombay, 5th July 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is prepared to negociate the sale and purchase of Shares and Stock of all kinds at market rates, on Commission.

Price lists and the best information regarding every description of Stock furnished on application.

Address—FRED. C. MARVAL, Esq., Share, and Stock Broker, 9, Rampart Row, Fort.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th June 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—The Company's Deed of Settlement is now ready for signature at the Office of the Corporation, and Provisional Stock Certificates will be issued in exchange for the Call Receipts. Holders, not being allottees,—are requested to see that these are regularly endorsed, as, otherwise, they cannot be recognised.

For the Promoters,

A. MORRISON, Agent.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 7th June 1864.

A TAVERN TO BE SOLD OUT.—THE AMERICAN SEAMEN'S HOME, No. 1, BURROWES' LANE, GIRGAUM ROAD.—The fixtures of this House will be sold together with the License and Out-buildings, Bowling Alleys, and every thing complete.

Also, one Horse, Buggy, and Harness, all complete.

Several fine Dogs, and a splendid litter of Pups.

Several barrels of Brandy, Wine, Flour, in good order.

A large quantity of Beer and Cider and Wine.

3 or 4,000 dozens of empty Bottles, more or less.

Apply to J. R. LOW, on the premises.

N.B.—Immediate entry can be had.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Right of Occupancy of the Lands noted in the margin, together with privilege of Re-claimation, will be put up to Auction on TUESDAY, the 19th July 1864, at the Collector's Office, Tanna, at 3 P.M.

LAKOOD KHAR.

452 Acres and 34½ Goontas, assessment Rupees 873-11 per annum, situated at the village of Manickpoor in the Bassein Talooka of the Tanna Zilla.

BABOOL KHAR.

Survey No. 101,490 Acres and 8 Goontas, unassessed, situated at the village of Oombeman in the Bassein Talooka of the Tanna Zilla.

BHAN KHAR.

Containing about 792 acres, assessed at about Rs. 1368-5, and situated within the bounds of the villages of Poling, Nilemora, and Atsola in the Talooka of the Tanna Zilla.

2. The terms of sale can be seen at the Collector's Office, Tanna, and all enquiries will be answered there.

3. These valuable Estates are close to the Bombay, Baroda and Central Railway Stations at Manickpoor and Verar. STEWART Sr. J. GORDON, Collector.

Tanna, Collector's Office, 7th July 1864.

SITE FOR HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Site of valuable ground for Hotel purposes on the Esplanade, Bombay, most favourably situated near all the main thoroughfares, with an open, westerly, breezy aspect, in the immediate vicinity of the Public Offices, Banks, Commercial establishments, the principal landing place for Passengers by sea, and the arrival of the Bombay and Baroda and Great Indian Peninsula Railway trunk lines.

1. A plot of ground measuring about 2 acres on which is to be built a first-class Hotel to contain not less than 200 Bed Rooms, will be sold by Public Auction, by the Rampart Removal Committee at their Office, at 12 o'clock noon on the 1st day of August 1864, on a building lease for a term of 99 years from the 1st day of September 1864 at an annual rent of one rupee an acre. At the expiration of the terms the land and buildings to revert and become the property of Government.

2. Plans of the ground may be seen on application to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, India Office, London, or to the Architectural Secretary to the Rampart, Removal Committee, Bombay.

3. The highest bidder will have to lodge with the Rampart Removal Committee a deposit of 10 per cent. on the purchase money at the time of auction, the remainder to be paid within thirty-one days from the day of sale, and in default the deposit will be forfeited and the party will forfeit all right to the land.

4. The parties whose tender may be accepted must submit finished designs and specifications for the Hotel for the approval of the Rampart Removal Committee on or before the 1st of December 1864.

5. The purchaser will be required to sign an agreement, to erect and completely finish to the satisfaction of the lessors' Surveyor, in conformity with the approved Designs and Specifications a 1st class Hotel, with all proper and convenient out buildings before the 1st of November 1867, and to have the buildings covered in by such time as shall be fixed by the lessors' Surveyor.

6. The agreement will contain clauses binding the lessees to keep the premises in repair and properly drained and to pay all rates and taxes; to use them only for a 1st class Hotel, or purposes which in the opinion of the Government of Bombay may be subsidiary thereto; to keep the buildings and fixtures insured in the lessors' name in the sum of Rs. 7,00,000 at least; not to assign or underlet without license and all such other clauses, conditions, covenants and provisos as shall be deemed proper or necessary by the Surveyor appointed by Government.

7. The lessees are not to be at liberty to enquire into the lessor's title.

8. On the completion of the buildings to the satisfaction of the Surveyor, a lease will be granted on the lessee's executing a counterpart thereof, such lease or counterpart and the said agreement to be prepared by the lessors' Solicitor at the lessee's expense. By order,

J. TRUBSHAWE,

Architectural Secy. to the Rampart Removal Committee.

Office of the Rampart Removal Committee, Bombay, 12th May 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—BOMBAY WOOL COMPANY (LIMITED.)—An Extraordinary General Meeting of this Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers at 3 P. M. on Monday, the 25th day of July, for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on Monday the 20th instant :—

1st. That the Supplemental Articles of Association now laid before the Meeting be sanctioned and adopted.

2nd. That in accordance with the Directors' suggestion contained in their Report, Mr. Perkes connection with the Company be terminated and that he receive no more money from the Company on account of his salary or otherwise than what he has already been paid. That the Supplemental Articles of Associations be amended by striking out Articles No. 76, 77, 78, and 79, and Mr. Perkes be furnished with a copy of the Minutes of this Meeting.

3rd. That it will be advantageous to the Shareholders that the Company be wound up and that the necessary steps should be taken with that object with as little delay as possible. ROPER, PRICE & Co.,

Bombay, 21st June 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTIFICATION.—Notice is hereby given, that, under instructions received from the Government of India, an Officer will be appointed for the purpose of scrutinizing and discharging all Debts contracted by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore since the adjustment of His affairs by Mr. GRANT up to the date of this Notification, and that all Claims or the part of Creditors must be presented and filed in the Office of the Commissioner of Mysore within a period of three months from 1st May 1864.

The conditions prescribed by the Government of India for the adjustment of Claims against His Highness will be made known by the Officer appointed for their investigation, but it is to be distinctly understood that all Creditors who do not file their Claims before the 1st August 1864, will be entirely excluded from participating in the boon now held out, and that no excuses for the non-presentation of Claims within the period prescribed, will, under any circumstances whatever, be admitted.

L. BOWRING, Commissioner.

Mysore Commissioner's Office, Bangalore, 14th April 1864.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Lamps and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

NANSEE PARPIA.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Re. 10.

CONTENTS—Interest on Rupees, from ¼ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d per Dollar, Dollars in Pounds sterling dito; Commisioners or Inland Exchenge from ¼ to 10 per cent.

A. ALLAN, Tailor, begs respectfully to intimate that he has just received in the City of Portland, and also via the Cape, an assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, a variety of fancy Angolas, and Scotch Tweeds, Blue Pilot Cloths, Black, Blue, and Scarlet Serge.

FOR MONSOON WEAR.

A variety of Woollen Tweeds from Rs. 25 to 35 per suit, Mincralized Waterproof Coats, Leggings and Black Japaned Silk for Carriage Covers, and superior Black Silk Hose, and Drab Felt Hats, Military Gloves, White, Straw, and Colored Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas and Overland Trunks, &c.

BATHS. BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.

Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.

Travelling „ „ with Covers and Straps.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which, they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),

Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.

Exhibition Photographs (large size).

A large collection of Views Carte de Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.
Ginger Tunbridge.
Rich Arrowroot.
Plain „
Coffee „
Cracknell.
Fancy Cracknell.
Desserts.
Vanilla.
Maccaroons.
Ratafias.
Victorias.
Fancy Machine.
Queen's.
Picnics.
Abernethey.
Captain.
Traveller's.
Cabin.
Spicenuts.
Ginger Nuts.
German Rusks.
Biscuit Powder.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

Vegetable	Giblit	At Rs. 1 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz.
Hare	Poachers	
Rabbit	Venison	
Mock Turtle	Oysters	
Mulligatawny	Soup and Bouilli	
Green Peas	Peas and Gravy	
Ox Tail	Vermicelli	
Salmon	Mutton Broth	
Hotch Potch		
Kidney	Gravie	At Rs. 1-8 each.
Veal	Partridge	
Chicken		

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris," Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, and Rimmel consisting of—

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet	Box his Ears
Kiss me Quick	Bridal Bouquet
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker	Friendship Offerings
	Patchouli
	Sweet Briar,
Something New	Jasmine
Jockey Club	Forget Me Not
New Mown Hay	Ess. Bouquet
Rough and Ready	The Provence Rose
Frangipanni	Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

Honey	Elder Flower
Brown Windsor	Glycerine
Sun Flower Oil	White Almond, &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.

Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.
Leg Guards.
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by DUKE.
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.
Foils and Masks.
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.
Hunting and Riding Whips.
Elastic Riding Belts.
Boxing Gloves.
Foot Balls.
Quoits.
Swimming Belts.
Gentlemen's Riding Belts.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The Akola Telegraph Office is re-opened for the transmission of paid Telegrams.

The rates may be ascertained on application at any of the Company's Telegraph Offices.

JOHN BROUGHTON, General Manager.

General Manager's Office, Boree Bunder, 9th July 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Eurotas*, Captain JEWSON, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain JEWSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All landing orders, accompanied with Bill of Lading, to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

ASHBURNER, BELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain JEWSON and Owners.

Bombay, 9th July 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of the following Goods,—

1,52—59 Cases Copper
M T
W 453/473—44 Cases Cotton Goods,

shipped to order by Messrs. Maclean & Co., per *Sailor Prince*, from London, are hereby informed that the same have been landed and lodged in the Government Warehouse by the undersigned on account and risk of the concerned.

SOUZA, PINTO & Co., Agents *Sailor Prince*.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA was held at the Offices of the Bank, in Meadow Street, on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at one o'clock P.M.

There were present A. Grant, Esq., in the chair; Messrs. W. F. Stearns, J. E. Grimm, B. H. Cama, Karsandas Madhavdas, Premchund Roychund, Javarilal Oomiashanker, Veerchand Deepchand, Gopalrao Balvant, Venayeck Pandoorang, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownagree, Kaikhasroo Rustomjee Setna, Dwarkadas Sewjee, Somanarrayen Nemnarrayen, Tribhumdas Dwarkadas, Pranjeevandas Doolubdas, Dadabhoy Ruttonjee, and others.

The Manager having read the Notice convening the Meeting, the following Resolutions proposed at the extraordinary General Meeting of the Company on 6th June 1864, were confirmed:—

1st.—That the Directors be authorised to issue the new shares of the additional Capital of Forty Lacks of Rupees at par or such premium as they may think fit.

2nd.—That with respect to the shares of the additional Capital no shareholder shall be entitled to vote in respect of any single share of Rs. 133-5-4 nor in respect of less than three shares of Rs. 66-10-8, but that the possession of three shares of Rs. 66-10-8 each or of one share of Rs. 133-5-4, and one share of Rs. 66-10-8 and so on shall entitle the holder to the same right of voting or otherwise as the possession of one share of Rs. 200.

3rd.—That interest on Calls in arrear shall be chargeable at such rate as the Board of Directors may from time to time think advisable instead of at the fixed rate of 9 per cent. as provided by Article 19 of the Articles of Association.

4th.—Mr. A. Stewart, of the firm of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co., was unanimously elected an Auditor of the Bank in the place of Mr. Latham, retired.

DRAWING ON THE 1st SEPTEMBER 1864, OF THE LATEST IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN STATE PREMIUM LOANS OF 1854, TOTAL AMOUNT 120 MILLION, 983,000 FLORINS OF AUSTRIAN CURRENCY.—In consequence of an Act concluded by the Imperial Austrian Council and executed by His Imperial Apostolic Majesty, the Government of this Country has contracted, under guarantee of the State, a Loan of Forty Million Florins of Austrian Currency, and against the same has emitted 400,000 Premium bonds of 100 Florins each, divided over 4,000 series of 100 bonds.

The chief prizes of this loan are 29 of 250,000 florins; 10 of 220,000; 60 of 200,000; 81 of 150,000; 29 of 50,000; 29 of 25,000; 121 of 20,000; 99 of 15,000; 171 of 10,000; 332 of 5,000.

A ticket for the above drawing would cost £1; six £5; thirteen £10.

Orders accompanied with Bank Bills or Remittance on London will be promptly executed, and drawing list sent free of charge by J. G. LUESMANN, Banker,
Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Ganges*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th idem.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

CALENDAR—JULY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Tuesday 12th ..... 8h. 42m. A.M.
Full Moon, Tuesday 19th ..... 11h. 37m. A.M.
Last Quarter, Tuesday, 26th..... 1h. 37m. A.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Mon.	11	Twilight ends at 8.3.	5 30	6 49	3 13	2 52	
Tues.	12	Mars sets at 0h 57m.	5 31	6 49	3 56	3 34	
Wed.	13	Jupiter rises at 1-56	5 31	6 50	4 23	4 1	
Thur.	14	Jupiter sets at 1-12.	5 32	6 39	6 3	6 37	
Fri.	15	St. Swithin.	5 32	6 39	7 11	7 47	
Sat.	16	Saturn rises at 11.14.	5 33	6 39	8 29	8 49	
Sun.	17	8th Sunday after Trinity.	5 33	6 39	9 17	9 43	

Time—Sh. 30m. 34s. 8th July 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	July 3	KURRACHEE	July 2
AKYAB	June 28	LAHORE	July 2
ALLAHABAD	July 2	LONDON	June 18
ALNEE-RAJA	May 15	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	June 26	MADRAS	July 4
BANGALORE	July 1	MALTA	June 23
CALCUTTA	July 2	MEERUT	July 1
CAPE	April 30	OUDH	July 2
CEYLON	July 1	PUNJAUB	May 11
COCHIN	June 19	PENANG	June 10
DELHI	July 3	RANGOON	May 10
FRANCE	June 19	SUEZ	June 27
HONGKONG	June 13	SINGAPORE	June 26

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1864.

Our advices from Europe break off unfortunately at a most critical moment in the history of the Dano-German question. The telegrams bringing news to the evening of the 25th ult. announce that the Conference had closed without result, that the proposal of arbitration by England had been rejected, that Prussia and Austria were moving the Federal Diet of Germany to declare war against Denmark, and that the Ministerial statement of the policy of England would be made in Parliament on the evening of the 27th ult. There can hardly remain a doubt, however, as to the nature of that policy. German insolence has at last succeeded in overcoming English patience; the blood of the nation is thoroughly up; and the renewal of hostilities by Prussia and Austria will certainly be the signal for the despatch of the Channel fleet to blockade the German ports in the North Sea. Hesitating and even ignominious as we conceive the conduct of the Ministry to have been since the invasion of the Duchies, it is impossible to believe that the rupture of negotiations in which they showed themselves willing to sacrifice everything, even honour itself, for the sake of conciliating the German powers, will be submitted to in that spirit of weakness which has replaced the commanding tone that characterized England's foreign policy when Lord Palmerston was Secretary for Foreign Affairs. In fact, it is quite clear that the Ministry will have to choose between a declaration of war and loss of office. Neither in the House of Lords nor in the House of Commons could they find any but their immediate followers—a small minority in either House—to give any further support to a policy of conciliation. The real strength of the Government up to this time has been, not its popularity with any particular class or party, but the general conviction that Lord Palmerston is the man of all others in our day to carry out a really national policy. Let that prop fail, and the doom of the Cabinet over which he presides is sealed. The increasing irritation shown by the Premier in his replies to questions respecting the Conference proves that he himself had begun to feel his popularity was fast failing him; and the abrupt conclusion of the Conference, due as it was entirely to the arrogance and unreasonableness of the German Powers, will probably have been hailed by him as a welcome means of escaping from the embarrassing situation into which Earl Russell led him, and of regaining the fair fame that was placed in such imminent jeopardy. If, fatally for himself and for the country, Lord Palmerston still resolve to maintain a dishonourable peace, his Ministry will fall, and he himself close in disgrace his long and brilliant political career. It is not only the debates in Parliament itself, though in both Houses very strong language is used in denunciation of the Ministry and every opportunity seized to humiliate them, that brings us to this conclusion. The tone of the press on the subject is almost unanimous. The *Globe* of course still feebly defends the Government; but when not only the Conservative and Radical daily papers, but even such organs of cultivated English society as the *Spectator* and the *Saturday Review* all join in swelling the popular chorus of indignation against the Foreign Secretary, one need not be a political prophet to tell what the result must be. Most significant of all, however, is the conversion of the *Times*, which, after apologizing for the Ministry through the whole session, changed its tone completely on the 18th ultimo, when, in an article on the important debate in the House of Lords, of which we publish the report to-day, it said:—"All these are signs of the time, and should indicate to the German Powers that the hour is approaching when it will be difficult for this country to avoid doing what a large class of its own people, and nearly all foreign lookers-on, think that it ought to do. War in such a case would be an enormous calamity, as it would divide Powers which have generally been allied in the affairs of Europe, as it would put enmity between nations that have most in common, and would, moreover, lead, in all probability, to territorial changes some of which are not desired by Englishmen. From war this country has shrunk with a scrupulosity which its neighbours cannot understand, and which, it appears, its opponents interpret through the medium of their own vanity. We still anxiously desire to avoid it, all the more as the pretensions of the Germans are based to some extent on the wishes of the people in the Duchies, and Englishmen will not willingly enter upon an attempt to coerce any body of men. But that all danger of a conflict may be avoided it will be necessary that the German Powers return at length to the paths of justice and moderation."

The significance of these words is the more remarkable when we remember the very cautious language which the great English journal had previously employed with regard to the relations between England and Germany. The hope expressed in the last sentence of the article, that the "German Powers might be induced to return at length to the paths of justice and moderation," has been, as our telegrams show, signally disappointed. War, therefore, cannot be averted; and there never was a war in which England could boast herself more justly of her perfect purity of motive, or say with more confidence that the prayer will be answered, God defend the right!

We have heard it stated on good authority, that the Government of Bombay has ordered Mr. A. D. Robertson, one of its Secretaries, to return ten shares which had been allotted him by the Promoters of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. The Secretary, it is added, conscious probably of the rectitude of his own intentions, has refused to obey an order which, in effect, would deprive him of three lacs of rupees. Mr. Robertson's objection to forego this large sum of money is perfectly natural; but, if the facts of the case be as reported, Sir Bartle Frere deserves the credit of having acted very boldly and very wisely. The Job is bad enough, in all conscience, as it stands, without Secretaries to Government having anything to do with it; and when no more than ten shares have been given to any of the most influential firms in Bombay, with the exception of those houses to which the Promoters themselves belong, the circumstance of an official high in the service of Government receiving as large an allotment as a wealthy mercantile firm would be certain to provoke very unpleasing criticisms. No doubt, it seems very hard upon servants of Government that they should not be allowed in these speculative days to gamble in shares and have the chance of making a fortune like every one else in Bombay. But this is one of the necessary disadvantages to be set against the much more important advantages of social position and political power which are the portion of the public servant. Those who aspire to serve the State as Secretaries to Government and Councillors in this country must keep themselves free from the suspicion of being tainted with the interloper's vice of fortune-making, or there will be no security for the just and equal government of the country. At the same time, as we have before remarked, even the Covenanted Civil Service is now so badly paid, in proportion to the profits of merchants and professional men and the cost of living, that one can hardly be surprised if men high in office find themselves unable to resist the temptations to which they are exposed.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Orissa*, with the China Mail, arrived in harbour at one P.M. yesterday. She broke her screw shaft between Hong Kong and Singapore which will account for the rather long passage she has made.

It is understood that Mr. John Connon, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, is about to resign the office of Coroner of Bombay which he has held during the last twelve months. We hope that Government will take this opportunity of revising the Coroner's establishment, and fixing the salary attached to the office on a scale commensurate with the important duties the Coroner of a large city like Bombay has to perform. There can, we presume, be very little doubt that Dr. Diver will be appointed to succeed Mr. Connon. As Deputy Coroner, Dr. Diver has conducted several very important enquiries with great zeal and ability; and it would be well for the Government in his case to act on the principle now generally adopted at home, that doctors are better qualified than any other class of men to perform Coroner's work efficiently.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Special for the "Bombay Gazette."

LONDON, 25TH JUNE, 2 P.M.

Latest dates from New York, 15th June.

Grant has changed his base to the James river. Sherman has advanced in close proximity to Johnston.

Morgan, while making a destructive raid in Kentucky, has been defeated at Corinth.

The Confederates have suffered a severe defeat in the Shenandoah Valley.

Forrest has defeated a Federal expedition in West Tennessee.

The Conference has closed without result.

The English proposal for arbitration has been rejected.

A Ministerial statement will be made on Monday next.

The King of Wurtemburg is dead.

Cotton, dull and unchanged. 7lb. Shirtings, 17s. 6d.

LONDON, 25TH JUNE, 4-27 P.M.

The *Alabama* has been destroyed in an engagement with the *Kearsage*.

Prussia and Austria will propose a Federal declaration of war against Denmark.

DENMARK AND THE REVOLUTION.

COPENHAGEN, 15TH JUNE.

The following is a summary of the article of *Dagbladet*, alluded to by telegraph, in which that paper advocates the policy of Denmark seeking the alliance of the revolution:—

"At present the utmost probability exists that the war will re-commence upon the 26th, and it is requisite for Denmark to be prepared for this eventuality. The question whether we shall again stand alone or whether we may calculate upon foreign assistance cannot yet be answered. One would suppose that at any rate England, Sweden, and Norway must feel themselves in duty bound to active participation by the side of Denmark, if Germany rejects the proposition for a partition of Schleswig at the Dannewirke; but we cannot rely upon this obligation being recognised. Should the Parliament really proceed to the manifestation announced by the Opposition papers, the possibility exists, although it might cost the exaggerated ideas of Queen Victoria in favour of what are depicted in England as the Schleswig-Holstein sympathies of the late Prince Consort a severe struggle; and in case England abandons her neutral attitude, Sweden and Norway can hardly remain behind, whatever may be the desire of France. The war will then acquire such large dimensions that our own force and leadership will only play a subordinate part. But it is also possible—nay, even probable—that Denmark will still stand alone in future, and we shall act most prudently by looking this supposition in the face at present."

After discussing to what extent the Government has employed the period of the armistice for development of the fighting power of the country, and stating that the strength of the army upon re-commencement of the war will amount to nearly 40,000 men, the writer proceeds:

"Our task on land, in case nothing can be done against the numerical superiority of the enemy in Jutland, must be to guard Fynen against invasion, which will assuredly be attempted, and from that point to harass the enemy not only in North Jutland but along the coast of the whole peninsula, to all parts of which we have easy access. If our unpractised and heavily armed troops are not suited to such 'flying' expeditions we must provide the army with elements filled for this description of warfare. These elements are to be obtained. Should Denmark re-commence the war without allies, it will be a fight for life and death, and no consideration should restrain us from giving it this stamp. Europe swarms with victims of unsuccessful national efforts, with desperate men who have retained in their exile fervent hatred against the despotic powers, and who burn with desire for revenge. They are a wild and revolutionary band, a strange mixture of lofty enthusiasm and equivocal adventurousness; and the prospect of summoning such assistance is not attractive to us, with our traditional horror of everything without the pale of simple order. But necessity knows no law, and the shameful treachery with which our enemies have accused insurrection and perjury among the King's subjects merits no consideration. The formation of a Foreign Legion of Polish, Italian, and Hungarian volunteers would not only impart to our army an easily moveable attacking power which it greatly needs, but would exercise an important moral influence upon the Prussian and Austrian battalions, consisting of the sons of oppressed nationalities. Garibaldi has expressed his sympathy for our cause, and his readiness to serve it. If our country is driven to our last resource, the idea of such assistance must not be laid aside with an aristocratic shrug of the shoulders or a learned shake of the head. We have been betrayed by the so called protectors of order and the rights of nations; why, forced to our final struggle, should we hesitate to summon up the power of the revolution?"

THE INSURRECTION IN TUNIS.

MARSEILLES, 13TH JUNE.

Advices received here from Tunis to the 12th inst. state that the emigration panic still continues, but that the Bey, who was beginning to realise the real state of things, had dismissed his Minister Caid Nissim. It was hoped Casnadar would also be dismissed, as such a measure would contribute to the suppression of the rebellion.

Tranquillity was restored in Sousse after some scenes of violence. The French inhabitants with their Consul sought refuge on board their ships. The English Consul remained in the town.

PARIS, 18TH JUNE.

The *Patrie* of this evening says:—Earl Cowley has asked whether the Emperor would be disposed to participate immediately with England in a naval demonstration in the Baltic. His Majesty replied in the negative.

AMERICA.

(From the Globe, June 18.)

GREAT FEDERAL DEFEAT.

(BY TELEGRAM THROUGH MR. REUTER'S OFFICE.)

NEW YORK, June 9 (Evening).

On Friday General Grant attempted to force a passage over the Chickahominy, and was repulsed with the loss of 6,000 men.

General Grant is reported to have abandoned the attempt to force Lee's Chickahominy line and to be making a fresh combination for the capture of Richmond.

The *New York World* asserts that Grant has commenced digging towards Lee's works.

General Hunter has defeated the Confederates under Jones, near Staunton, Western Virginia. Jones was killed. Hunter has occupied Staunton, and the Confederates have retreated to Waynesboro.

General Sherman has occupied Ackworth.

The Baltimore Convention has unanimously nominated Mr. Lincoln for President, and Andrew Johnson for Vice President.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, June 9 (Evening.)

Gold very much excited; closing quotation to-day 98¼. Exchange on London, 217; on Paris, 2.60. Stocks quiet.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

COCONADA, 8TH JULY.

Steamer *Orissa* sailed for Masulipatam.

MADRAS, 9TH JULY.

Steamer *Singlo* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 10TH JULY.

Steamer *Alphee* from Calcutta anchored.

CALCUTTA.

8TH JULY.

Government Paper, Four per Cent., 3¼ to 3½ discount.
Five per Cent., 5¾ to 6 premium.
Five and half per cent. 15¼ to 15½ premium.
Exchange on London, first class credits, 2s. 0¼d.
Freights to London, deadweight, £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.
Jute, £2 15s. to £3 2s. 6d.
Seeds £3 15s. to £4.
Grey Shirtings, 14 by 13, 7 lbs. 40 inch, Rs. 10-10 to Rs. 11 per piece.
Madapollams, 13 by 11, 3 lbs. 32 inch, Rs. 4-10 per piece.
Mule Twist, number 40, good seconds, 11 as. 9 pies to 12 as. per morah.
Market for Piece Goods, upward tendency.
Market for Twist, little more enquiry.

LIVERPOOL LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL, 17TH JUNE.

HOME and Continental politics, the fate of Denmark, and of the Palmerston government, are for the moment half forgotten in the anxious suspense with which the news from America is expected. But expectation is disappointed with the meagre, disjointed, and untrustworthy scraps which reach us. Despatches are concocted, imaginary orders of the day are passed to suit the sailing of each steamer, and the most momentous intelligence regarding the advance on Richmond, the terror of the rebels, and their wish to surrender, is given in these precious documents on the authority of "six refugees," "some negroes who have just come in," "a woman who reports," and such like; while an opportune "storm which has blown down the telegraph posts" interrupts the transmission of the latest news. The latter circumstance is suspicious enough when taken with that of the quotation of gold; and before I close this letter I may have something important to tell. It may not be uninteresting to note, in the meantime, the positions of the armies, and learn what we can as to their respective strength. To get at the truth is difficult enough, most of the newspapers are partizans of either side: placards of their contents indicate wishes more than facts, and it is absurd to see how a man can convey an impression without telling a downright lie, and how the same facts furnish forth opposite conclusions. What is admitted by both sides however may sometimes be accepted, and it is certainly true that Grant is the best, if not the only, soldier who has yet led the armies of the North. McClellan was respectable, but to his apologists who plead that he was fettered by "Cabinet strategy" it is a fair answer that he did not show the sturdy independence of Grant who bargained for non-interference. There is a sly notion that learned critics know no more than their neighbours, but there are those who render themselves awful to the civilian mind by profound and technical descriptions of military evolutions: and these great people inform the vulgar that Grant can manœuvre, and that he is manœuvring; and then they finish up by an ingenious balancing of both sides, so that whoever wins they shall be able to point out "that the inferences which we drew on that occasion have been fully borne out by results." An odd friend of the writer's suggests a simple rule for the study of American politics: given certain circumstances, consider how men ought to act, how other nations would act—and the exact reverse is sure to follow. With this I do not altogether agree, but this I will admit, that the shallowness and immorality of sentiment in America is such that we should not be startled at any change of opinion or conduct however inconsistent with antecedents. But I am forgetting Mr. Grant: the sturdy and obstinate Scot, finding that the lines of Spottsylvania were impassable, forsook his countless dead before them and moved off in a slanting direction to his left, edging down to join Butler and removing his base of operations to the York river and the sea. This was an endeavour to turn Lee's right. Lee, however, moving on an inner circle, swung round his left and centre on his right as a pivot and again showed front. This new position seems to have been as impregnable as the first, for, after reconnoitering, Grant again tried a flank movement and was reported at Hanover 12 miles from Richmond. From the latest news however, he seems gradually to have edged down nearer to McClellan's old ground in the swamps of the Chickahominy—a region fatal from malaria in summer and of terrible associations for the Yankees: for it was here they suffered the succession of reverses which almost annihilated McClellan's army and led to his embarkation. Some fighting has occurred but not of any importance. Some believe in Grant's perseverance and good luck, and more in Lee's skill and esperation. That half madman "Manhattan"—a man whose eccentric, vulgar, and sometimes ferocious letters, the peculiarities and vices of American character and literature seem to be embodied, but who withal shows a wild kind of shrewd common sense—estimates the force of the respective armies as nearly equal, and does not disguise his opinion of the issue, or the fearful suspense of mind in the North. The study of military probabilities is material for the merchant no doubt, but the result of the Presidential election may have an important bearing upon the duration of the war; and this is just the point which is most mysteriously dark to Europeans. There is a strong impression that Lincoln will be re-elected, for it is argued that he is known and his successor might be worse; while the most patriotic declare that whatever his faults it is absolutely necessary to postpone a change until the end of the war. In case of Mr. Lincoln's re-election of course the prosecution of hostilities is certain. And I have no doubt that the financial collapse which the oracular writers of certain great journals prophesied long ago may yet be distant and may not end the war even when it comes. But the stock-jobbing and gambling mania which at present rules in New York, with its concomitants of reckless extravagance and mushroom splendour, is on a commensurate scale with the biggest country and biggest nation of biggest talkers in the world. The following extract from Manhattan is worth quoting:—

"There is not so much betting on the war news as there was formerly, unless the enormous transactions in gold, based upon the anticipated bad news, can be called a species of betting. Greediness has so gained upon our bankers and brokers that they have established a club-house in the Fifth Avenue, No. 164, near Twenty-second-street. It is to be kept open all night. It opens to-night. The Stock Exchange room holds 1,000 persons. Another room is fitted for merchants, and is a sort of Exchange at midnight or all night. There is another large room for the members of the Corn or Grain Exchange; others for brokers, &c. No man can join this club who is not at the time a substantial money man. The dues are 100 dollars each, annually, payable in advance. We have had nothing like this night exchange. It is a pity that these anxious money makers should have to die or be buried. This club has all the accessories of costly wines and liquors, and a man, often making 100,000 dols. up to five o'clock A.M., can then have a grand supper, and at seven go to bed. Beds are made up for the members, and, if desired, they can send out for their own wives or any other woman. The committee of arrangements are endeavouring to get a contract for a statue of the Devil, to be placed in the great room. It is to be executed at Rome the coming year by a well known American artist, who has no Southern proclivities. It is horrible for a sane man to contemplate our present position. We are on the eve of such hopeless bankruptcy as was never before known, and yet we dance, and operate, and go it with a perfect looseness, as though there was no end of human life—as though beings can be raised or imported so as to be butchered at the rate of a million a year."

I am sorry to say that within the last few days that unfortunate Danish question has taken an ominous turn; but I can hardly believe that when the belligerents are so nearly agreed they will again fall to blows. However, Denmark has agreed to the concession which England has suggested, and it is generally believed that we shall support the Danes by force of arms to maintain that settlement; the Germans have agreed in principle to the division of Schleswig, but the quarrel lies in the method of division: they want a line which shall include the fortresses of Rendsburg and the Harbour of Kiel—a line which thus would leave Denmark practically defenceless: but England and Denmark will grant no more than the boundary of the Schlei; and the matter rests. The last meeting of Conference has been deferred until the 18th instant, and its deliberations may be assisted by the knowledge that that the Channel Fleet again is assembling at Spithead—that is a fact, but people do not yet believe in war. It should, however, be borne in mind that the temper of the nation has changed remarkably in the last few months and is at present chafing against Germany, while Her Majesty's opposition is threatening an attack which would but be the expression of the opinion of most people that Government have not done their duty towards Denmark. If all be true Lord Palmerston himself is not to blame for the part we have played. Last night in the House, in reply to a question by Lord Robert Cecil who sought for particulars as to the adjournment of the Conference, he gave the following extraordinary answer. "I am not a member of the Conference, and all I knew is that it is adjourned till Saturday."

Yesterday the Bank reduced the rate of discount to 6 per cent.—a movement not altogether expected. The amount of bullion in hand is now £14,304,216, showing a moderate increase since last month. Consols 90¼. 5 per cent. rupee paper 104½. There is a fair demand for discount, but it is well met and a further reduction is looked for by some. Public securities are depressed by political influences, and the speculative rage for new companies has sensibly abated. Harvest prospects are exceedingly good. The last time money was verging to 5 per cent., the adverse turn came very suddenly upon us, and it must not be forgotten that the position of our trade and our debts to cotton growers will not admit of a low average for some time to come.

Our cotton market has become active and buoyant within the last five days, and long stapled cottons have advanced: there has been a run on Americans, the whole stock of which almost has been turned over at an improvement of 1d. on the fortnight. The better qualities of Surats are firm, but the lower qualities are dull and very unsaleable. Some small lots of fine new Hingnighaut and Oomrawuttee have been sold at 23½d. to 24¼d. per lb.

For cotton afloat and for future delivery the following are the quotations of an eminent firm:—

"In Cotton to arrive the transactions have been rather more numerous than of late, but there has not been much disposition to speculate; the sales reported are fair Merchants' of the new crop, viz., Broach, April shipment 23d., and May 22¾d.; Dhollera, March or April, 23d.; Oomrawuttee, April or May, 22¼d. and 22½d.; China, February sailing, 18½d., April or May shipment, 18¾d.; Bengal, April or May, 16½d.; Western Madras, May or June, 20d."

For future delivery the business has again been chiefly confined to China descriptions, and large sales have been made for the various months of June up to October at prices ranging from 18¼d. to 19d. Dhollera for delivery in August has been done at 22d. per lb.

The following are the latest quotations for Fair, April and May shipment, new crop:—

Broach	22¼d. to 23 d.
Dhollera	22¼d. „ 23 d.
Oomrawuttee	22¼d. „ 23 d.
Compta	20¼d. „
China	18¼d. „ 18¾d.
Bengal, &c.	16¼d. „ 16¾d.
Madras, Tin'velly (fair to good fair)	20¼d. „ 21 d.
N'thrn and W'stru	20 d. „ 20¼d.

In the beginning of the week the market rose, upon vague rumours that Lee was beaten, and some think that his retirement is not entirely "strategic." The reasoning of operators is this, if Lee is beaten—even if Richmond is captured—the conquest of the South would only be begun—the Confederates would only resist more desperately than ever—therefore Grant's success would prolong the war: but if Grant were defeated, then the (alleged) disgust and weariness of the North would end a fruitless contest, and on this showing a thorough disaster to Grant should send cotton down by the run. Such a defeat is likely enough, but I should not wonder if the decline were already discounted by those knowing ones who foresee the subsequent reaction. We shall see.

The Manchester market has responded to the advance in long-stapled cottons, which have been largely bought by the trade: for practice shows that good fabrics can only be made out of good cotton. Yarns are ¼d. to 1d. dearer on the fortnight.

The London wool sales, at which only some 300 bales of East India were offered, went off with spirit at the full rates of May, and there is an active demand from the trade. The next series does not promise to be well supplied: so far only 3,600 bales have arrived.

Seeds.—A large business has been done in Bombay linseed during the fortnight and the market is very strong at 62s. 6d. to 63d. Guzerat rape is offer at 68s. 6d. to 69s. 6d. for yellow.

P. S.—18TH JUNE, MORNING.—Some wild rumours were flying about last night but are contradicted this morning, to the effect that Grant was defeated and a prisoner. The telegram was said to have come by a Glasgow steamer, which, however, it is ascertained brought no later dates. Telegrams by the *Asia* are expected to-night.

There was a discussion in Parliament last night on the Danish question, and from the temper of the debate I infer that the Government and Parliament are agreed to insist upon the Germans being satisfied with the line of the Schlei, and to use force if necessary.

MILITARY LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 17TH JUNE.

THE means to be adopted in order both to fill the ranks of the army and to retain old soldiers whose period of ten or twelve years has expired have occupied the attention of the authorities for some time. From want of sufficient inducements the very flower of the army was gradually and in increasing number melting away, while to supply the large gaps thus made recruits could be but sparingly obtained; even, however, if these had been numerous, nothing could have compensated for the loss of the drilled, experienced, and seasoned soldiers who had been, so to speak, distilled from the mass by campaigns and tropical climates. The years 1864-65-67 were looked forward to by the military authorities with much dread, for in those years thousands of men whose period of service would then expire were expected to take their discharge. The primary object was of course to offer such inducements as would be most likely to prevent any large gaps being created by the discharge of limited service men, the secondary one to devise some means for filling up the gaps when created. To begin with, the last Commander-in-Chief lowered the standard one inch and rescinded the order by which military medical officers were compelled to pay all expenses incurred through the ultimate rejection of the recruits they had declared medically fit. This was a great step, for of course as long as the order was in existence military surgeons were so over-scrupulous that many a good recruit was lost to the service. The reduction of the standard also increased the area of the field for the labours of the recruiting serjeant, while it diminished little, if at all, the quality of the raw material. Still recruits did not come in sufficiently fast to satisfy the Commander-in-Chief, who thought it necessary to issue another order which only reached regiments about ten days or a fortnight ago. In this, inspecting field officers of recruiting districts are called on for increased exertions. They are required to watch carefully the number of recruits raised weekly by each party. When any party fails to send in sufficient recruits and the blame is brought home to it by equal want of success after being changed to another locality, the party is to be sent back to its regiment. Among other useful suggestions, recruiting parties are recommended to be present at all reviews of troops, meetings of volunteers, or rifle matches which may take place in the neighbourhood. Commanding officers are called on to use their utmost exertions to get recruits at the headquarters of corps. The Commander-in-Chief with reason fears that commanding officers reject many good headquarter recruits because being under 5 feet 6 inches they do not promise to be an ornament to the regiment. H. R. H. remarks that this is sacrificing efficiency to appearance, for it is not always the biggest man who stands most fatigue in the trenches or on the march. It is curious in these days of centralization to find the old practice of employing the local influence of particular officers for the raising of recruits alluded to officially. Really there is quite a touch of feudalism in that part of the order which suggests, that officers on leave should use their local interest, and promises that any batch of recruits they may raise shall be attached to their own companies. Not satisfied with this a week later the Commander-in-Chief issued another order, desiring surgeons not to reject re-engaging men on account of some slight ailment, provided such is not likely to interfere with the performance of his duty during his renewed period of service. The great step of all has, however, been made in a Royal Warrant dated 6th June 1864, by which that of the 30th October 1861 is cancelled. By the provisions of the new warrant time-expired men of good character not above 34 years of age re-engaging within twelve months after their discharge are to count the whole of their previous service, to receive a fresh bounty, the regulated allowance in place of a new kit, an allowance of one shilling a day for 90 days. They are also to resume the good conduct badges and receive the good conduct pay held by them at the time of their discharge. Those re-engaging at the headquarters of their regiments or at the depots will be allowed a gratuity of £1 and a furlough for two months. Those re-engaging in India, China, Ceylon, the Mauritius or New Zealand will be allowed £5, and men at the Cape of Good Hope, at St. Helena, or in the West Indies £3 in lieu of the furlough and in addition to the gratuity of £1 and the other advantages enumerated above. Soldiers of good character and whose age does not exceed 34 years, who have been or may be discharged on reduction, on account of disability by purchase or otherwise during their first term of limited service, and who re-enlist within twelve months from the date of discharge, are to be allowed to reckon former service and to resume good conduct pay. The above is an abstract of the most liberal and enlightened order which has appeared for years. Every endeavour has now been made by the authorities to retain good soldiers after the expiration of their first term of service, and if in spite of this warrant time-expired men still persist in taking their discharge the blame will rest with an inherent want of suitableness in the military service of the country and not with the parsimony or short-sightedness of the authorities. How these can do more it is indeed difficult to conceive.

An amendment has been made to the recent musketry regulations by the word "upwards" being expunged from the paragraph which states that "upwards" of 25 points must be made in order to enable a man to be eligible for the pay and badge of the best shot in the company. Commanding officers have been ordered to send in by the 10th July the names of any officers not under the rank of captain who may wish to offer themselves as candidates for the vacant appointment of Professor of Military History and Art at the Staff College. The officer selected for the appointment is to receive consolidated pay of £500 per annum and either quarters or 3s. per diem lodging money. It is believed in well-informed circles that either Captain Chesney, R. E., Professor of Military History at the Staff College, or Major Adams, Professor of Fortification at the same institution, will be the successful candidate. Captain Chesney is, however, the favourite of the two.

Owing to the circumstance of a regimental schoolmaster having recently died in debt to the public, and of the books supplied to him by the Normal School having been entirely wanting, the books and necessaries are for the future to be inspected once a quarter by adjutants of regiments.

Colonel the Hon'ble R. P. Curzon, C.B., Grenadier Guards, has been appointed A. D. C. to the Commander-in-Chief, vice Col. the Hon. R. Charteris, half pay, late Scots Fusilier Guards, who has resigned. Col. Curzon gogs on half pay by which Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar becomes Lieut. Colonel and Major of the Grenadier Guards, and Col. Charteris is brought in to sell.

Some of your readers will be glad to hear that Captain Hare, of the 60th Rifles, who served with that corps during the mutiny, has been appointed adjutant of the Aberdeen Depot Battalion, vice Padfield, promoted to a majority in the Cork Depot Battalion. Among the officers ordered to accompany drafts to India this summer are Captain Tabuteau, Ensign Lowndes, and Ensign Mac-Vicar of the 93rd Highlanders, and Ensign Gildea of the 72nd Highlanders. The 8th Hussars arrived at York about a week ago from Brighton.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that a rumour is prevalent that the additional majority in the 18th Hussars caused by the despatch of that regiment to India will be filled up by the appointment of Major Swindley, late Inniskillings. I am in a position to state positively that this arrangement will take place.

Among the candidates for admission to the Staff College at the July examination are Captain Tormochy, 81st Regiment, and Captain Blundell of the Rifle Brigade. It will be remembered that the latter not long ago married Miss Beatrice Byng one of the maids of honour to the Queen.

A special pension of £500 per annum has been granted to Lady Inglis, widow of Sir John Inglis, the defender of Lucknow, whose death may fairly be attributed to the hardships and anxieties he underwent during that trying and glorious siege.

The two battalions of the Guards now in Canada are to come home at once, consequently Major General the Hon. James Lindsay's command will be abolished.

It is strongly rumoured in well-informed circles that Sir John Pennefather is to succeed Sir George Brown as Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, Sir John Pennefather himself being replaced at Aldershott by Sir Richard Airey.

A decision has been arrived at to the effect that Lieut. Colonel Low Fox having become a mounted officer in the Guards cannot continue to hold the post of Deputy Quarter Master General at York, and it is believed that Lieut. Colonel the Hon. W. Fielding, Coldstream Guards, who distinguished himself very much some years ago at the Staff College, will obtain the vacant appointment.

The following Staff College officers are also to receive appointments: Capt. Leggett, 69th Regt., Major of Brigade, Colchester, vice Brevet Major Vachar, appointed Deputy Assist. Quarter Master General, Horse Guards; and Captain Beaghy, 83rd Regiment, Major of Brigade, the Curragh, vice Captain Hulton, 23rd Fusiliers, appointed Deputy Quarter Master General, Dublin.

The siege operations at Chatham which took place a few days ago under the superintendence of Colonel Harness, R. E., and in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge and the Prince of Wales, passed off with great success. A complimentary order on the subject has been published by the Commander-in-Chief.

The parallelograms which show the result of the firing for accuracy and length of range at Shoeburyness a fortnight ago have been forwarded to the competitors. Want of space prevents

Without speaking with absolute confidence, we may venture to anticipate that the rules of the Staff Corps, as to length of service conferring substantive rank, will be made general, so that all Lieutenants of 12 years' standing will be advanced to the rank of captains, after 20 years' standing to the rank of majors, and after 20 years to the rank of lieutenant-colonels. It had already been settled that 12 years in the rank of lieutenant-colonel shall entitle to colonel's allowances, but as the Commissioners stated that 12 years is in excess of the ascertained average, the period will be reduced to 11 years.

In cases where the promotion of juniors in the Staff Corps occasions supercession before officers who have remained local attain substantive rank by length of service, brevet rank will be allowed; and thus it is hoped that the claims of all officers under every diversity of circumstances will be recognised, and that while the mischances of the unfortunate will be acknowledged, the good fortune of the prosperous will be secured to them. The immediate result will be that all officers who shall have served the stipulated period will be at once promoted from that date, and receive back-pay. The difficulties which might otherwise have arisen from the supercession of Queen's officers while serving in India, will be obviated by the brevet rank being local. Upon all these arrangements, the service may be fairly congratulated.

We may add here, that we cannot trace any grounds for rumours which have reached us of a further bonus scheme, either in the shape of premiums or a fixed sum down for every year's service. But we hope to be able to lay all particulars *in extenso* before our readers in our next number. In the meantime, if what we have stated be found correct, it will very nearly narrow the grievances to the loss of the bonus from the regiment on retirement; and upon this remaining injustice the whole force of remonstrance and agitation should now be brought to bear.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

A deputation from the peninsula of Sundewitt left on June 16 for Berlin to present an address to the King, protesting against the division of Schleswig. The 'Nord-Deutsche Flensburger Zeitung' of yesterday publishes a decree of the chief Civil authorities, ordering that German shall in future be the principal medium of education of the High School of Hadersleben. Instruction in Danish is only to be given six hours weekly.

DENMARK.

Baron von Scheel-Plessen, the Danish ambassador at the court of St. Petersburg, arrived at Copenhagen on June 16. It is thought probable that he is the bearer of the Russian proposal for the settlement of the Schleswig Holstein question.

Travellers who arrived in Tondern from Sylt state that for the last few days the island has been occupied by Danish troops. A flotilla of gunboats arrived off Keitum on June 14. On the night following the officer commanding the Danish troops landed a detachment and surrounded Keitum. Seven gentlemen known for their German sympathies were arrested and sent off in a steamer to Copenhagen. The mayor was suspended for not having displayed sufficient energy. Keitum has been declared in a state of siege.

PRUSSIA.

The Berlin semi-official journal of yesterday says:—"The neutrality of France, in the event of a war between England and Germany, would give an immense impetus to the development of French maritime commerce. It would obliterate the last traces of mistrust towards the empire, and still further cement the friendly relations between Germany and France."

FRANCE.

The 'Constitutionnel' of yesterday evening, alluding in its bulletin to the report that England would propose to intrust the disputed territorial question in the Duchies to arbitration, says:—"We are convinced that the French government would not entertain any objection, and that it can only wish success to this proposal." 'La France' believes itself able to state that the Conference will not meet to-day, June 18, but will be again adjourned.

Senor Salezary Mazzaredo, the Spanish Minister to Peru, had left Paris for Madrid, where he is expected to arrive to-day.

The Federal corvette Kearsage has appeared off Cherbourg, looking out, as it is supposed, for the Alabama whenever it shall come out of port.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

A despatch from Constantinople states that arrangements suggested by Sir Henry Bulwer had been agreed upon between the Porte and Prince Couza. These relate to a new constitution, with a Senate and other important changes. The Conference regards the late proceedings in the Principalities as null.

ITALY.

The Pope took part yesterday morning in a religious service celebrating the anniversary of his accession. His holiness subsequently received the congratulations of the Sacred College, the Prelates, and other distinguished persons.

It is said that General Garibaldi intends going to Ischia, having been ordered sea bathing.

MEXICO.

Letters just received from Mexico announce a series of encounters which resulted in favour of the French. A brilliant advantage had been obtained by Colonel Dupin at San Antonia. The Mexican loss amounted to 200; that of the French to 12. The Emperor Maximilian, on his arrival, it is said, will find the pacification of the country almost completed. Juarez was wandering about the country, and was unable to form any town into a centre of resistance.

SECOND EDITION.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

Copenhagen, June 17.

'Fadrelandet' of to-day believes itself able to state that Denmark consented to the prolongation of the armistice for another fortnight solely upon the express condition that England should maintain her original proposal for the division of Schleswig, and should it be rejected by the Germans not to make, as hitherto, any fresh proposal on the subject of the division.

Vienna, June 18.

The 'Presse' of to-day says:—"Prussia and Austria have agreed to consent either to the prolongation of the suspension of hostilities or to the conclusion of a definitive armistice only upon the following terms:—Denmark to consent to the cession of that portion of North Schleswig bounded by the Flensburg Sonder line, or at least to enter into negotiations based upon that line of demarcation."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE COUNTESS OF ELGIN.

The Queen's message as to the grant of a pension to the Countess of Elgin having been read [June 13],

Earl Granville said that he had no doubt that the House would be quite ready to concur in the recommendation of her Majesty, which was amply supported by the services of Lord Elgin. The noble earl then traced briefly the career of Lord Elgin. It was a curious fact that out of the five most intimate friends of Lord Elgin at the University of Oxford, one only remained in health and strength—Lord Herbert, Lord Dalhousie, and Lord Canning having fallen victims to their labours in the public service, and the Duke of Newcastle being in that state of health which rendered it very unlikely that he would ever again take an active part in political life. After leaving Oxford, Lord Elgin took his seat in the House of Commons; but almost immediately after his father died, he was obliged to relinquish his seat. He then went out to Jamaica, where he remained as governor for four years; subsequently governing Canada for eight years. Returning home, he joined the Cabinet, but on the outbreak of the war with China he accepted a mission to that country. The noble earl then eulogised the conduct of Lord Elgin in sending the troops at his disposal to Calcutta, to assist in putting down the Indian mutiny; his readiness to go out to China a second time; and his administration of India. The noble earl held the office of Governor-General for too short a time to enable him to make suitable provision for his wife. Under these circumstances, her Majesty recommended the grant of a pension of £1,000 a year to the Countess of Elgin. He trusted that their lordships would willingly assent to the address, which he begged to move, assuring the Queen of their willingness to concur in making this provision for the Countess of Elgin.

The Earl of Ellenborough supported the address. He only knew Lord Elgin as a public man; but from the first moment that he became acquainted with him he obtained his (Lord Ellenborough's) entire confidence. He had great difficulties to overcome in his first mission to China, for he had to act with the French ambassador in directing the operations of an allied force. And it was greatly to his credit that no difficulty or dispute should during his mission have arisen between the French and English forces, and the English and French representatives. The noble earl having warmly eulogised Lord Elgin's conduct in undertaking his second mission to China after the disaster on the Peiho, said that he viewed with the utmost satisfaction Lord Elgin's appointment as Governor-General of India. Able, resolute, prudent, and unimpassioned, he seemed just the man to carry out the policy propounded in the Queen's wise proclamation, and to reconcile the Indian and English races. Unfortunately his career was too soon terminated.

The Earl of Derby could not deny himself the pleasure of paying a brief tribute to the memory of Lord Elgin. His only official connection with the noble earl was at the very commencement of his career, when he was the Governor of Jamaica. But he had watched with the greatest possible interest the subsequent part of that career; for he knew the great decision, the great firmness, the great caution, and the conciliatory spirit of the noble lord. He had shown on every occasion the most admirable self-abnegation. His whole heart was in his work and in the service of his country. He considered nothing personally affecting himself in competition with the great objects he had to effect, and the great purposes in which he was engaged in the public service. It was impossible on this occasion not to advert to the mysterious dispensation of Providence, by which the country had been deprived of so many men who had already attained high political distinction, and might look to attain still higher, and upon whom the country might apparently safely rest its hope of serving them filling high office, and adding to services they had already performed. He was convinced that the country would not forget those services, and that the name of Lord Elgin would be honourably associated with those of Dalhousie, Canning, Herbert, and Lewis—he hoped we might not soon have to add another name to the list, already too long—in the universal tribute of gratitude which the country would pay for past services, and of regret for the untimely termination of useful and honourable careers. He concurred most heartily in the address moved by the President of the Council.

The motion was then agreed to.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The Earl of Ellenborough said [June 17]—As the Conference meets to-morrow, and the suspension of arms will terminate in nine days unless a final arrangement is made, this probably is the last opportunity on which it may be possible, with any chance of producing the least good, to bring under your consideration the actual position of the Danish question. I gather considering great questions before any [illegible] Government with respect to them, rather than to wait till that decision has been made, and then, in the event of not approving that decision, to concur in a vote of censure. I had much rather endeavour to do good, and to prevent rather than punish. Before I put the question I hope I may be permitted very shortly to state what is the actual position of the Danish question and how it has arisen. The Treaty of 1852 is not the basis of the arrangement which, as we are told, it is proposed to make. It is but three years since Prince Gortschakoff, unless I am greatly mistaken, considered that treaty agreed to by almostall the Powers of Europe—to be in the nature of a guarantee of the integrity of the Danish dominions, and, because; was assented to by so large a number of the European Powers, to be more valuable than a particular guarantee by a certain number of Powers. That treaty was entered into for the purpose of establishing the succession to the throne of Denmark, and with it, and through it, the integry of the Danish dominions. It was declared in that treaty that it was of the highest importance to the interests t the balance of power in Europe and the peace of Euro that the integrity of the Danish dominions should be maintained. Are there any new views with respect to the balge of power in Europe which have induced those Powers to retire from the obligations of that treaty? My lords, it apers to me to be a matter of ominous import that treaty agreed to only 12 years ago should upon a fulfilgrence that circumstances have changed be abandoned by every one of the Powers by whom it was signed. Another treaties of more ancient date, where circumstanchave indeed altered, to be maintained in their integrity this recent treaty, where circumstances have not be changed, is to be abandoned? Where is to be the sacrity of the obligations of any treaty if so reong a trfy is to be broken? The circumstances are not changi. Then, as now, the people of Schleswig and Holste were led by the press of Germany to believe that th would be in a better position if united with Germany pd, though the interests of Prussia, they rose in rebion against their Sovereign. The same circumstances ex now. The people have not gone beyond what they did 1848, yet the circumstances of the present dispute are cited as a reason for depriving Denmark of Schlesw and Holstein. What effect must this have on the secity of the small States of Europe? If the great Powemits to dismember a State by taking from it that whi is declared by treaty to be a portion of itself, what occs to-day with respect to Denmark may occur to-morrow th respect to Sweden, with respect to Holland, with respe to Belgium, and with respect to Switzerland, but stikove with respect to the mediæval curiosities the smalStates of Germany, which, if this innovation be carried, probably, will be the very first States to suffer. (Heahear.) My lords, I expect that whilst the Conference has been sitting in London the Conference we shall find in treport of the noble earl a very able statement of the reas why this course should not be adopted. We have all n with a feeling of sympathy that paper which appea a few days ago stating the views of Denmark with resp to the proposals made at the Conference. Denmark is to be opinion of the Powers, and contents to adopt a proposal of the noble and with respect to the line of separation, but with the conditions that her diminished tory shall be preserved to her, and that the people whom is proposed to separate from Denmark shall have the fority of expressing their own opinions as to their fu government. Now, what are the different lines of demarcation proposed? The German Powers proposed a line from Apenrade to Tondern, which would leave the Danes only a very small portion of Schleswig. It is also stated, though not strictly official authority, that a second line has been proposed—one passing Flensburg to Tondern. This latter would leave the Danes possession of Alsen, which the Prussians and Austrians have not hitherto been able to take. The first line previous to the assembling of the Conference, there is this to be said with respect to both lines—that they would be a mark of very great insult to Denmark, and by doing so they would cut off her communication with the other States of Europe in winter, when the Sound cannot be passed. I believe that France any more than England could not consent to such an arrangement as that. (Hear, hear.) The noble earl proposes a line which is the boundary line that would leave Denmark the Dannewerke, and I believe all the neutral Powers have accepted and supported the noble earl's proposition. I hold, then, that the noble earl on the part of this country and the neutral Powers by the support they have given to his propositions have practically pledged themselves in honour to maintain that frontie line, and not consent to any other which may be proposed. When, by means of this proposition, they replace Denmark on the line of the Dannewerke, they incur an obligation in honour to maintain her there. (Hear.) And hey could not have selected a frontier more agreeable to good policy. To take from Denmark anything above the Dannewerke would have that effect that in any future war between Germany and Russia or between France and Germany, France or Russia would be sure to have the cordial support of Denmark against Germany, and troops could be brought to bear on the right of the German army in a manner that would be well calculated to insure success against Germany. We ought to look to the settlemat now proposed as a final one, and no settlement can be final which is not at the same time just and honorable. (Hear, hear.) I can hardly think it possible that Austria can hesitate about accepting the noble earl's poposition. She must surely admit that the position she has lately taken up of hostility and co-operation with Prussia is one not worthy of the place which she has hitherto occupied in Europe. (Hear.) She mut feel that the objects which Prussia has in view are not german, but purely Prussian objects, and, therefore, thatthey are not her own objects. (Hear.) She must see thatPrussia is adopting principles which are entirely incompatible with the integrity of any of the States of Europe. (Her, hear.) And may we not hope that Austria will give her strenuous support to the noble earl's proposition—Russia, which for 90 years has honourably and generously supported Denmark? It is to be expected that looking back to that long series of years, Russia will not, in the momentof weakness and diffiher, desert Denmark, whom she has so long supported. (Hear, hear.) And what should be the course of France? Denmark, through her long and faithful connexion and alliance with France during so revolutionary a way. Is it possible to blieve France can stand by and see Denmark, her ancient friend and ally, dismembered and disabled by that very State on whom she trampled at Kem? (Hear, hear.) Met France not feel that a treaty concluded by her consentwhich would dismember and destroy Denmark would bring fatal dishonour upon herself? Then, what are the rights which the German Powers claim in this case? The right of conquest. But the conqueror has no right of conquest in an unjust war. He has as little as the house-breaker who enters a dwelling at night. (Hear, hear.) An unjust war confers on all States the right of intervention for the purpose of redressing a wrong. (Hear, hear.) Again my lords, will any one maintain the broad doctrine that any man who speaks German is to be under a German Sovereign? Why, that is a principle which would dismember every State in Europe. There is no country, including our own, in which there are not thousands of men who speak a language different from that of the Government under which they live. I don't ask, under present circumstances, what England intends to do; but I infer that at least the Government will go to this extent, that they will not permit an Austrian and Prussian host to enter Jutland. (Hear.) I take it that they will interfere to protect Denmark in the possession of her islands. But what greater right have the inhabitants of those islands to be protected from Prussian barbarity than have the people of the north of Schleswig and Jutland? Depend upon it, the Prussians would prefer an argument of this kind; they would prefer to be kept out of the island if they were allowed to remain in Schleswig and Jutland as a fief, would remain and barbarously spoil the unhappy inhabitants of those places. But is that consistent with the honour of this country and with the honour of the other states of Europe? There is only one way to make Prussia give up the position she has taken up in Jutland and North Schleswig; and that by distinctly intimating that the British Government will not only protect the islands but will protect Jutland and Schleswig—that they will give the assistance of the British force to liberate the ports of Germany in order to protect Schleswig and Jutland. I certainly have always maintained the opinion that there is no material difference between the moral obligations of a State and those of an individual, and I cannot understand how that which confers reputation on a man can be different from that which confers reputation upon a man, nor can I think that any country can greatly err in following the dictates of generosity and honour. (Hear, hear.) It now only remains for me to ask the noble earl whether measures have been taken by Her Majesty's Government to reinforce the fleet, so as to make it equal at once to the blockade of the German ports and the defence of the Danish island. (Cheers).

Earl Russell.—Before I reply to the question of the noble earl I must beg leave to make a very few remarks upon the statement which he has just addressed to your lordships. Of course, I am not going to enter into anything that has taken place in the Conference or into the state of the negotiations at the present moment; but as the noble earl has referred to the Treaty of 1852, as he is perfectly aware of the nature of that treaty, and as he has had before him the papers which have been laid upon the table of both Houses of Parliament, I must call his attention to some of the circumstances connected with that treaty. My Lords, the Treaty of 1852 was not a treaty of guarantee. I believe it was not expressly so called at the time, and this I know from one who negotiated the treaty that it was then a matter of discussion whether there should be a treaty of guarantee, or only a treaty recognizing the right of the King of Denmark to regulate the succession to the throne, and stating the reasons why the Powers of Europe should agree to the mode proposed by the King of Denmark for regulating the succession. That treaty bound I think, all the Powers who signed it to recognize the present Sovereign of Denmark, King Christian IX., both as successor to the throne of Denmark and to that of the Duchies, and thereby he became, at the death of the late King, Duke of Holstein, Duke of Schleswig, and Duke of Lauenburg, as much as he became King of Denmark. (Hear, hear.) That was the obligation of the treaty, but it did not do more than that which I have stated; it did not bind any of the Powers who signed it to guarantee its execution. It was no more than those treaties of 1815, one of which provided for the union of Belgium with Holland, and another for the possession of Lombardy by the House of Austria. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord will probably recollect that at the commencement of this discussion in the present year the French Government, in a State paper, which was at all events contained in the newspapers, and which, I think, was laid before Parliament, referred to the Treaty of 1815 with respect to Belgium, as showing that this country, though it did agree to that treaty, and though it might be unwilling to see it disturbed, yet concurred in arrangements differing from that which was provided in 1815. In a similar manner, when there was a question of war for the purpose, among other things, of separating Lombardy from Austria, no person was more emphatic than the noble earl opposite, who then held the office of Foreign Secretary, in advising Austria not to incur the perils of war, and in declaring that this country intended to be neutral in such a contest, and would not feel herself bound to support Austria in the maintenance of her Italian possessions. There are many more papers than those presented to Parliament, all to the same effect. I think they do the greatest honour to the noble earl, and that they are conceived in a spirit of wise policy. (Hear, hear.) The noble earl must be aware of the sentiments both of France and Russia with respect to the maintenance of the Treaty of 1852—how explicitly France stated her determination not to go to war for the purpose of maintaining that treaty, and how, though not so explicitly, Russia clearly let it be perceived that it was not her intention to take up arms to enforce that treaty. Whether that was any justification for the course which the Government of this country has pursued is another question, and it is a question upon which I may hereafter have to address your lordships. I can assure your lordships that it is a great inconvenience, as well as a great disadvantage to Her Majesty's Government, that they have not been able hitherto to lay before Parliament an explanation of the course of their policy, and no one will more rejoice than I shall when I am able to lay the protocols of the Conference upon the table of this House, and to explain to your lordships the course which Her Majesty's Government have pursued. (Hear, hear.) In the meantime, in order to show the sort of misrepresentations which are current with respect to the course pursued by the Government, I may mention that in an article which, I believe, was first contained in a German journal, but which I saw translated into a French paper, and there commented upon, it was stated that Her Majesty's Government had declared that the Duchy of Holstein and any part of Schleswig that might be separated from Denmark ought not to be disposed of without the consent of the British Plenipotentiary and the Government of Great Britain. Now, the declaration really was that, whatever might happen, the future destinies of the two countries should not be disposed of without their own consent; and as I suppose that was a very fair and just proposal, those who wish to malign England on every occasion thought it well to pervert the meaning of this expression, and turn the consent of the Duchies themselves into the consent of the British Plenipotentiary. I will not enter any further into this question, but nothing will be more agreeable to the Government than to give a full explanation of the whole course of their policy upon this matter. With regard to the question asked by the noble earl, I must say that during a period of negotiation, and while the Conference still continues, it has rather the air of drawing from me a statement as to our preparations for war. I will, therefore, only state, disclaiming any intention of uttering a threat of any kind, that Her Majesty's fleet is fully prepared for any service which it may be called upon to render. (Cheers).

The Earl of Derby.—Concurring as I do with a great portion of the observations which have been made by my noble friend (Lord Ellenborough), and made with his usual force and eloquence, I cannot but say with great respect that I certainly dissent, in some degree, from a proposition which I have seen in the newspapers, and which appears to me to involve a considerable constitutional error. My noble friend stated that his object was—and there could be no doubt what his object must be—to prevent evil being done and accomplished, beneficial results rather than allow matters to take their own course, and then censure those who are responsible. Now, if you could be perfectly certain that the interference of Parliament upon all occasions during the progress of negotiations and during the communications which are passing between various countries would have the effect of preventing evil, of promoting good, and of giving to Her Majesty's Government the support which they may need under the circumstances of the case, I should say that such intervention by Parliament, although exceptional, might at the same time be justified. But, as a general rule, I lay down a doctrine entirely different from that propounded by my noble friend. I conceive the true principle to be that while matters are in progress, while the Government are engaged in negotiation, it is not the duty of Parliament, with imperfect information, to interfere by advice or by vote. I am of opinion that with the Government in all matters of this kind must be left the exclusive responsibility for the course and issue of negotiation. I have, however, taken this, and will take this opportunity of expressing my earnest anxiety that if I have refrained during the whole of this Session, as I have refrained, from passing any opinion, from putting any question, from rising on any particular occasion which I thought greatly to be deprecated, that abstinence on my part will not be supposed to arise from indifference, still less from approval of the course pursued by the Government. (Hear, hear.) My Lords, whatever temptations I may have had to enter upon the consideration of the state of Europe—more especially as connected with the Danish question—which keeps this country in feverish anxiety from day to day, I have laid down for myself a rule from which I have not swerved, and which I will not swerve, that while matters are in their present state I will not afford the slightest excuse for any man to allege that by anything I have said or done I have in the least degree embarrassed or impeded the action of the Government. (Hear.) I will leave to them, according, as I apprehend, to the constitutional duty of Parliament, the whole and undivided responsibility for the course which they have pursued, and the conditions to which they have brought the honour of the country. My Lords, I must at the same time say that the time is approaching when this transition state of things cannot long continue—that a few days must decide whether peace is to be secured by concluding a peace, and above all, an honourable peace, for this country. Dearly as I love peace I love honour more (cheers), and the time must come when we shall see whether that happy effect is to be produced by the negotiations carried on by Her Majesty's Government, or whether in the course of a few days the hopes of Europe will be dashed to the ground, the war recommenced, the negotiations ended, and the whole question left open as it was previous to the assembling of the Conference. Should that be the case, I say it will not only be the right but the duty of Parliament, without an hour's delay, to call upon the Government for a distinct and specific statement of the policy which they have pursued by the course which they mean to pursue. Nay more, I say it will be the right and the duty of Parliament, upon hearing such a statement, to pronounce judgment, Aye or No, whether that course is or is not consonant to the position in which they have placed the country. (Hear.) We are now advancing to a very late period of the Session, and I think it is of the utmost importance that Parliament should have an opportunity of expressing its opinion before the Conference arrives at a determination as to the course which is to be pursued, be it for peace or for war. (Hear.) And notwithstanding what I have said as to not interfering with the course of Her Majesty's Government while the negotiations are pending, I may say that I think Parliament would not—indeed, I think Parliament ought not—patiently to sit by and watch protracted negotiations delayed by postponements and adjournment day after day and week after week, and a time of the year shall arrive when Parliament will not be able to pronounce effectively any opinion of a judicial character upon the conduct of Her Majesty's Ministers. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, while I earnestly express my hope by a speedy settlement of this question one way or the other the lips of Parliament will be opened, and Parliament will be permitted to express its opinion, I think it my duty at the same time to say that if, contrary to my hopes and belief, negotiations should be carried on from week to week, and from month to month, without leading to any definite issue, that circumstance will entirely alter our position, and it will be competent and justifiable for me to say more, it will be necessary that Parliament should take some course to prevent its voice from being entirely stifled in respect to the great affairs of Europe. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquis of Clanricarde could not accede to the constitutional doctrines as laid down by the noble lord. He agreed that it would be indiscreet at the present time, when a Conference was sitting to consider affairs so important, for Parliament should interpose any vote upon the subject. But he denied that because negotiations were going on it was not competent to Parliament to express its opinion. Such was not the doctrine laid down and acted upon by high authorities upon constitutional procedure, which the noble Earl (Derby) himself could not have failed to possess full knowledge. Had not Earl Grey, Mr. Fox, and others, over and over again moved resolutions and addresses to the Throne while negotiations were going on? It was only when negotiations had arrived at a point that Parliament became aware that questions of peace or war were pending. He maintained that since Parliament had assembled there had been many opportunities when Parliament, without any risk of doing harm and with great prospect of doing good, might have considered the course which the House in the interests of this country should be pursued from the present time. They had been told in the Speech from the Throne that the Treaty of 1852 was to be upheld. What had become of that treaty now? No one speaks of it, and it is entirely put on one side. Without saying whether that was right or not, he would ask their lordships to remark how it had been justified by his noble friend in reply to the frequent remarks of the noble earl opposite (Ellenborough). The noble earl the Foreign Secretary referred to other treaties which had been set aside, and alluded to them not as exceptional instances, but rather as examples, implying that as so many treaties had been disregarded there would be no harm in breaking one or two more. The observations of the noble earl opposite were, he thought, most wise and well-deserving of their lordships' consideration; but the question which he had put, and which perhaps it was as well had not been answered, seemed to be founded upon a misconception. The noble earl had jumped at the conclusion that under some circumstances the Government would be inclined to go to war upon the question. It was hard to see what grounds the noble earl had for thinking that, however, what might, the Government would ever be induced to take up arms in the cause of Denmark. It was a matter of notoriety that propositions for partitioning the kingdom of Denmark had been entertained, and no one could doubt that events were tending towards a total extinction of the kingdom of Denmark. He would not say whether such a result was desirable or not for this country, but there could be no doubt that there was a strong probability that within a few years Denmark would either become a part of a German empire or a portion of a Scandinavian kingdom. These things had been going on, and we had not stirred in the matter, and therefore it was difficult to understand how it was that the noble earl assumed that in any case we should go to war for Denmark. If a vote of censure were proposed, and Parliament was left without information, it would be difficult to say on what ground their lordships would vote. He believed that if Parliament had interfered in 1853 there would have been no Russian war, and he had always regretted that he had not at that time brought forward a motion which would have enabled Parliament by an expression of its opinion to relieve the country from the misfortunes of that war.

Earl Russell.—In reply to the noble earl opposite (Derby) I must acknowledge that the course he has pursued has been entirely constitutional and fair towards Her Majesty Government. With respect to the noble earl's remarks as to the silence of the Government, I may say I think that in a very few days either arrangements will have been made for preliminaries of peace or the negotiations will have been totally broken off and the war will then of course be resumed. (Hear, hear.)

The discussion then terminated.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE CONFERENCE.

Mr. Disraeli [June 10] said—I will take this opportunity of making an inquiry of the noble lord opposite in reference to the statement he made last night respecting the continuance of the suspension of arms. I understood from him that there was to be a continuance of the suspension of hostilies for one fortnight dating from to-morrow, June 11. I wish, therefore, to know whether the noble lord can inform the House to what day the Conference is adjourned, and whether that suspension of hostilities for the space of one fortnight was connected with any conditions which may account for that particular duration of the armistice.

Lord Palmerston—I am not able to say at the present moment to what day the Conference is adjourned. The particular duration was not coupled with any condition; it was the limit of the suspension of hostilities to which the Danish government were willing to go Although the other parties wished for a longer suspension, the Danes were satisfied with that period.

Mr. D. Griffith asked the first Lord of the Treasury whether it was understood that no further extension of the armistice would be pressed upon Denmark by the British Government in case the Conference should not come to a final agreement within the limits of the additional fortnight to which the duration of the Conference was now extended. He observed that as intelligence with reference to the Conference was forwarded to Berlin and telegraphed back to this country yesterday, before the noble lord could communicate it to the House, he felt relieved from any consideration of secresy by which he might otherwise have felt himself bound. He therefore felt at liberty to put his question.

Lord Palmerston—I am ready to answer any question as to the fact of the extension of the armistice, or with reference to that which has been done, but I cannot answer for what may be done by the Conference on the assumption of some hypothetical case.

Mr. Osborne [June 13] wished to know whether the attention of the noble lord at the head of her Majesty's Government had been called to a statement, no doubt communicated by authority, and appearing in what on such a subject should be the best source of information—he meant the 'Morning Post'—whether the noble lord had seen the declaration of the Danish plenipotentiary at the last sitting of the Conference; and if he had seen it, and it was authentic, whether he was prepared to lay it on the table of the House?

Lord Palmerston—I must plead ignorance.

Mr. Osborne—The 'Morning Post' I mean. (Laughter.)

Lord Palmerston—I have not read the 'Morning Post to-day, and therefore I have not seen the statement to which my hon. friend refers.

Mr. Osborne—I will put the same question to-morrow.

Mr. Osborne [June 14], who had placed a notice on the paper to put a question to the First Lord of the Treasury as to the publication of the proceedings of the Conference in the public newspapers, said:—As the House is not likely to receive any satisfactory answer upon the subject of my question, I will draw the attention of the House, on the first occasion of going into supply, to the publication of the secret diplomacy of the Government. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. D. Griffith, being more sanguine than the hon. member for Liskeard, would ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether, since secrecy was not observed by the other parties to the Conference, it would not be a mere empty form to maintain it towards the House of Commons; and to ask, therefore, whether when the extension of the Conference was consented to, it was understood and agreed that that extension should be final.

Lord Palmerston—I will not enter into a discussion of the first part of the question, which is only argumentative. With regard to the last part I have no reason, to believe, but the contrary, that there was any decision of the Conference when the armistice was prolonged that the prolongation should be final. It is perfectly open to the Conference to prolong the armistice or not at the end of the present term, according to the urgency of the existing circumstances.

Mr. B. Osborne [June 16]—Perhaps it would be for the convenience of the House if the first Minister would state whether it be true that the Conference meeting has been postponed until Saturday next, June 18.

Lord Palmerston—I believe it is postponed till Saturday. (Laughter.)

Lord R. Cecil—Is it postponed by the consent of all the Powers belonging to it, by the majority of the Powers, or by the Plenipotentiaries of England?

Lord Palmerston—I am not a member of the Conference—(a laugh)— and all I know is that it is adjourned till Saturday. (Laughter.)

INDIAN PENSIONS.

Mr. A. Mills [June 10] said that he understood the right hon. gentleman, the Secretary of State for India, to state, when the question of Lady Elgin's pension was before the House, that pensions granted out of Indian revenue had not to be submitted to Parliament. He would ask whether there was not a provision in the act of 1858 under which all pensions and charges on the Indian revenue were to be laid before Parliament within 14 days.

Sir C. Wood—No doubt this pension will be laid before Parliament. What I intended to convey was that it was not necessary that it should be submitted for the vote of Parliament.

INDIAN CURRENCY.

Mr. J. B. Smith [June 10] rose to move, that the increasing trade and commerce of India, and the consequent increasing demand for a portable circulating medium, require that a gold currency should be established in that empire. In India and other eastern countries silver was almost the sole instrument of exchange, and that had a most important effect upon trade. In India our exports were insufficient to pay for our imports, and the consequence was that the balance of imports was paid in specie. The export of specie to India was shown in a return moved for by the hon. and gallant member for Aberdeen (Colonel Sykes). The balance of imports after deducting exports of specie to Madras, Bengal, and Bombay, from 1801 to 1851, amounted to £111,000,000 sterling, and in the 12 years 1852 to 1863 it amounted to no less than £123,000,000 sterling, so that in the first period the balance of imports was £2,000 per annum, and in the last 12 years it had increased to £12,000,000; and last year the amount reached £14,000,000. In order to obtain the specie necessary to pay for our imports we were obliged to export our manufactures to those countries which produced specie. But silver was required for India, whilst countries which produced the largest amount of the precious metals produced gold. A double operation was therefore necessary. We first of all had to exchange our manufactures for gold, and afterwards to exchange that gold for silver. But besides the ordinary demand to pay the balance between imports and exports, an extraordinary demand for silver had been created of late years in consequence of our having spent £50,000,000 sterling in railways in India, and in consequence of the Indian mutiny and the Persian and Chinese wars. The discovery of gold in California in 1848 produced a great panic in the commercial world, and it was then proved that there would be a great decline in the value of gold and a great advance in the price of all commodities. In 1852 the East India Company made silver the sole legal tender. There was one important fact which should not be overlooked. While a large influx of gold came to this country from California and Australia, the natural supply of silver was limited, yet the demand for silver had been exceptional. The export of silver to the Levant and the East in 1857 was £20,000,000 sterling, being more than double the yield of all the silver mines which supplied the western world; and these exports were increasing. Last year the amount of silver exported to India alone equalled the whole produce of the silver mines in the world. Under these circumstances, it was surprising that the rise in the price of silver in this country was so small, it not being more than one or two per cent. As the present sources of the supply of silver were not adequate to the demand some remedy was, in his opinion, absolutely necessary, in order to prevent a commercial convulsion in India; and what changes ought they, under these circumstances, to make? India asked for gold. The Bombay Association, which was composed of natives, in a petition to the governor-general, pointed out the advantages of a gold currency, which India had formerly possessed, and prayed for its reintroduction into the country. With regard to a paper currency, he thought that no profit or convenience which might arise from such a currency could compensate for the danger of introducing it into India. He did not think it would be advisable to circulate amongst the natives, whose prejudices might be easily excited against the Government, a paper currency payable on demand in silver and gold. He considered that gold was the only safe remedy for Indian wants. The first effect of the gold discoveries had been to create a disturbance in the relative value of commodities. The price of commodities advanced and this gave a stimulus to increased production, until the equilibrium was restored between gold and commodities. He had every reason to believe that the production of commodities kept pace with that of precious metals. Within the last 20 years our trade had increased threefold; but this would have been impossible if there had not been a like increase in gold. However, as to the production of gold, he thought it was probable that it had now reached its maximum. Though new discoveries were being made, there was a great reduction in the yield of the old workings and the alluvial deposits had now been nearly exhausted. The remaining question was, whether a gold currency should be adopted in India, and, if so, in what manner? It had been suggested that sovereigns should be circulated in India, but if they were circulated at the market price it would be equivalent to say they were not circulated at all, because all experience proved that a gold currency of a fluctuating value would not be accepted in India. Another suggestion was that a sovereign should be of the value of 10 rupees; but its intrinsic value was 10½ rupees. A mere currency fiat were inconvertible and limited in quantity, always preserved its value, and it would be so also with a gold currency. It might be said that the gold coins would be melted, but as the coins would be of a higher value than so much gold, such would not be the case. He believe the Secretary of State for India was fully alive to the importance of the question, and he hoped the right hon. gentleman would state what were the intentions of the Government at this imergency, as the complaints from India of the difficulty experienced in introducing commodities resulting from the want of a proper circulation were great and increasing. He therefore begged to move the resolution of which he had given notice.

Colonel Sykes said he considered the motion before the House as important not only to India, but to England. The question was, how England was to pay the surplus debt she owed to India for the sugar, cotton, tea, coffee, indigo and other commodities she received from that country? The imports received from India had been from year to year increasing, while the exports from England had been decreasing, and the balance of debt was increasing in the same proportion. From 1801 the amount of silver bullion sent to India amounted to £234,000,000 sterling, and the probability was that that entire quantity was converted into money. A petition had been presented by chambers of commerce in India to Sir John Lawrence in which it was stated that within the last 10 years the trade of Bombay has been trebled; that the export and import trade of the three presidencies amounted to £105,000,000 sterling, and that while the demand for silver had enormously increased, the production had remained unaltered and insufficient. The total annual production of silver of the entire world amounted to £10,000,000 sterling, or less than was required by India alone. Some other medium of payment should, therefore, be found; in fact, gold should be introduced in the form in which the natives of India would receive it. The right hon. gentleman would find in the East India Company's Museum a collection of all the gold coins of India, comprising coins from the successors of Alexander to the present day. When he first went to India he received his pay in gold rupees. Therefore there could be no question about the people being quite ready to accept a gold currency provided it was given to them under certain conditions. From the earliest times the natives were quite satisfied to receive the gold coins of Europe provided they were pure. There never had been a standard of value in India—European coins had always passed at their market value there. They had accepted Roman money, and when the Venetians went there the sequin, which was a pure gold coin, was freely taken. He found that in Bombay since 1836 no gold money had been coined, and that in Bengal only a trifling addition had been made to the gold currency. It had been said that a pure gold currency would wear away, and that the natives would melt the coins down to make ornaments. He should be prepared, however, to leave this to the good sense of the people themselves. As the right hon. gentleman, the Secretary for India, would introduce a pure gold coin of 10 rupees value and one of 5 rupees, and receive them back again at the market price when it was desired to pay them into the treasury then he would succeed. The only use made of the English sovereign in India, was in local transactions in the presidency towns. In conclusion he begged to recommend to his hon. friend the consideration of the past.

Sir C. Wood said the question which his hon. friend the member of Stockport had brought before the House was very interesting and important, and he had himself paid more attention to it than probably most persons. When they came to discuss it in detail it would be found to be, perhaps, suited to the consideration rather of scientific meeting than of Commons. There were, however, some general views on the subject which might be stated. He could not agree with his hon. friend in his criticism on the paper currency of India. A few years ago the Government were desired to establish and imperial paper circulation. Although the arrangements made for that purpose were so faulty, that delay had occurred in extending the operation of the system, yet the present issue of paper amounted to about £5,000,000 in the presidency towns. It was also not a little remarkable that when there was great pressure at Bombay on account of the scarcity of coin people were bringing in rupees in order to obtain paper in exchange. Measures had been taken to develope the system, and in the great centres of commerce in India a paper circulation would furnish a useful, safe, and convenient means of conducting business. It was well known that bills of exchange were transmitted to a large extent from one part of India to another, and the Hindoos were remarkably clever in these commercial transactions; therefore, he saw no reason why they should not avail themselves in a considerable degree of the facilities afforded by a paper circulation. Whatever might be our own opinions as to the best form of a currency, there could be no doubt that it was a very difficult thing to attempt a change in that respect in India, where conditions were so small, where there was little demand for gold, more for silver, and much more still for copper. Except under the pressure of the last two months they had always been able to keep on the silver circulation but they had been hardly

cargo, insurers, &c. A submarine line is eminently adapted to accommodate shipping in consequence of the proximity of the stations to the coast. There is also a very large coasting trade between India and Singapore carried on in native vessels which will largely use the telegraph. The advantages of the proposed line by no means depend upon the completion or maintenance of telegraphic communication between Great Britain and India, the trade between India, Singapore, and China, and the local trade of the Straits will in any case be directly accommodated by the proposed telegraph.

An extraordinary meeting of the Land Mortgage Bank of India took place to-day, when it was resolved that the company shall avail itself of the powers given to joint-stock undertakings generally, by an act of this session, by having distinct corporate seals in distinct places of business, and by making rules and regulations for the proper use of them.

EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

JUNE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS	AT.
6	Peter Dickson	Faulmann	Queenstown.
8	Lota	Barber	Liverpool.
	Dorothy	Thompson	Do.
9	Eliza	Nickerson	Do.
	Assaye	Hughes	Do.
11	Malvern	Clarkson	Gravesend.
12	Queen of Australia	Rudolp	Liverpool.
18	Ravenscraig	Inglis	Hull.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

JUNE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
2	Compta	——	Clyde.
	Tiverton	Smith	London.
	Tapangyo (s)	——	Swansea.
4	Circassia	Johnson	Clyde.
	Canova	Brown	Liverpool.
7	Knight Errant	Foster	Gravesend.
	Helen Scott	Cunningham	Liverpool.
	Hartfell	Houston	Do.
8	Merchant Prince	Trien	Do.
10	Samalia	Martin	London.
11	Rosantree	Lewis	Liverpool.
13	Boeston Castle	Gibbs	Do.
14	Caranjah	Clare	Do.
15	Haddington	Brown	London.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

India, Liverpool to Bombay, April 15th, lat. 27 S., long. 25. W.; Coromandel, Bombay for Liverpool, 10th April, lat. 35 S., long. 22 E.; Wynyard, Bombay to Falmouth, May 17th, lat. 36-39 N.; long. 32-59. W.

The Merchant Prince, which left Liverpool for Bombay on June 8, put back to Liverpool on June 15, having sprung a leak, and was making four inches of water per hour; she will be surveyed.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

CALCUTTA	May 14	Received via Marseilles and Bombay.	Received via Southampton.
MADRAS	" 16		
BOMBAY	" 23		
BURMAH	April 25		
HONG KONG	" 29	June 18.	
SHANGHAI	May 22		
CEYLON	" 18		
SINGAPORE	" 7		
PENANG	" 7		

The Baroda steamer, with the Southampton portion of the Bombay mail, is expected at Southampton on 22rd June.

The letters from Calcutta, Madras, &c., direct, were delivered in London on the 13th June. Owing to having met with an accident, the steamer with the heavy portion of that mail is not expected to reach Southampton until June 23.

FOREIGN.

AMERICA.

The intelligence from New York comes down to June 4; though not unimportant it is indecisive as to the great struggle in Virginia. On Thursday morning, May 26th, Grant discovered Lee's position between the North and South Anna rivers to be too formidable for assault, recrossed the North Anna, and during the night moved by the left to the Pamunkey, which he crossed on Friday and Saturday, the 27th and 28th, at Hanover Town, 12 miles from Richmond His official despatches from that place, on the 29th May, report his army to be three miles south of the river. Lee is reported, upon the discovery of Grant's movement, to have swung round his left into a position confronting the Federals, and completely covering Richmond. His left (formerly his right) still holds Hanover Court-house, and is under the command of General Breckenridge, who had reinforced Lee. On the afternoon of Monday, May 30, Lee made a reconnaissance of the Federal left resulting in a sharp conflict, in which Federal General Crawford, who had attacked nearly to Shadygrove Church, at Machanicsville, was driven back. The Confederates then retired. At the same time Grant ordered an attack by his centre and left, which was not executed, owing to the order failing to reach General Wright. Hancock, on the right, alone advanced, and took possession of the Confederate skirmishing line. Warren, on the Federal left, is reported to hold a position within seven miles of Richmond. Burnside's whole corps had crossed the Totopalamoy Creek, and made a junction with Warren. Smith's corps from Butler's command had also reinforced Grant.

On Wednesday, June 1, General Grant's left, under Wright and Baldy Smith, made an unsuccessful attempt to turn General Lee's right near Cold Harbour, on the road from White House to Richmond. Some advanced Confederate intrenchments were captured, but, being commanded by other works in their rear, were for the most part subsequently abandoned. Warren, Burnside, and Hancock were held in readiness for a general attack, but owing to the non-success of the left the order to advance was withheld. The Federals claim to have captured several hundred prisoners. No estimate of killed or wounded was furnished upon either side. Early in the morning of Friday, June 3, General Grant assaulted General Lee's whole line and drove him back to his intrenchments. In reference to this attack, Grant writes:—"We assaulted the enemy driving him into his intrenchments, but gaining no decisive advantage. Our troops occupy a position within 50 yards of the enemy, and are there remaining. We captured over 300 prisoners. Our loss is not severe." Other official despatches state the Federal loss was 3000 in killed and wounded. Three colonels were killed and two wounded. General Tyler was severely wounded.

White House, on the York River, is now Grant's base of supplies, and Lee's right rests on the Chickahominy, below Mechanicsville.

Butler was still in the vicinity of City point, where he repulsed a Confederate attack on his left on June 1. It was reported that General Hunter in Northern Virginia, Crooke in Western Virginia Pope with the army of the North-West, and A. J. Smith, with 20,000 men, lately from the Red River, had been ordered to reinforce the Potomac army. General Grant had ordered Wilson's division to destroy the bridges on the Fredericksburg, Virginia, and General Railroad. Sheridan defeated the confederate cavalry and Clingman's infantry at Cold Harbour, on Tuesday May 31. Fitzhugh Lee, with 500 cavalry, was reported to have been captured while attempting a raid on White House.

One of the Confederate ironclads at Richmond descended James River to Bermuda Hundred on a reconnoissance, and attacked the Monitors on the morning of the 1st of June. After an engagement lasting two hours she returned to Richmond. The extent of damage to the ironclad or Monitors was not reported. Four Federal torpedoes accidentally exploded at Bachelor's Creek, North Carolina, on the 27th of May, killing and wounding upwards of 70 soldiers. The Federal transports City of Bath and Pocahontas came into collision off Cape May on the night of the 1st of June. The Pocahontas sank in 25 minutes; 40 of the passengers, furloughed soldiers, and crew were lost.

The siege of Charleston is generally supposed to be still in progress, but the time has gone by when any reference to it was considered of sufficient importance to be embodied in a telegram.

A despatch from General Sherman states that the Confederates discovering his intention to turn Altoona, met him near Dallas, where an engagement occurred on Saturday, May 28, in which M'Pherson drove the Confederates back with the loss of 2500 killed and wounded and 300 prisoners. The Federal loss was 300. He also reports under date June 2, that Macpherson was confronting the Confederates at New Hope Church; that Stoneman's cavalry had possession of Altoona Gap, and that Schofield and Hooker were pushing forwards towards Marietta. It was believed that General Johnston would continue to retire and defer a general engagement until he reaches Atalanta, where he expects to be reinforced by General Polk's army. The 'Richmond Examiner' states that the Confederates repulsed Howard's corps of Sherman's army on Saturday, May 28, with the loss of from 5000 to 7000 men. General Forrest's cavalry were said to be at Corinth, preparing for a raid in General Sherman's rear.

Secretary Stanton states that Generals Banks, Steele, and Rosecrans will remain in command of their respective departments, subject to the orders of General Canby, who has been placed in command of all the territory west of the Mississippi.

General Hatch, temporarily in command of the department of the South, has been relieved by General Forster. General Hatch will command Hilton Head district of the same department.

The Confederates have erected formidable batteries on the Mississippi, and burnt several steamers. The Federals were being driven out of Arkansas by the Confederates. In Louisiana, Banks has made no attempt to recover the territory which he boasted he had brought under the Federal rule, but from which he was recently compelled to withdraw with no little ignominy.

The Federal gunboats Granite City and Nyanga were captured in the Calcasieu River by the Confederates on June 6.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, to whom the Seward-Dayton correspondence on the Franco-Mexican question was referred, declare that Congress alone has power to dictate the policy to be pursued in such cases, and have instructed the chairman, Mr. [Winter Davis, to prepare a report to that effect, to be accompanied by a resolution reiterating the previously-expressed determination in regard to a monarchy in Mexico.

Secretary Chase has advertised for subscriptions to a new six per cent. loan of 75,000,000 dols., interest payable in coin and redeemable on June 30, 1881.

Gold, 190¼.

THE CONFERENCE.

The assembling of the Conference, which stood adjourned at its last meeting to Wednesday, June 15, and was subsequently further adjourned to the 16th, is now again put off till the 18th June. We learn from Vienna that the cause of these adjournments was that the Danish plenipotentiaries were waiting instructions respecting both the frontier and the armistice.

The Paris 'Pays' of June 14 asserts that at the next meeting of the Conference England will propose a new line of demarcation, which is to traverse the mixed districts of Schleswig from the Bay of Gamelting to the south of the town of Brested. It is doubtful whether the proposal will be accepted by Denmark. 'La France' contains a similar statement, and adds:—"Denmark having been semi-officially consulted, has declared that the line of the Dannewerke is the only one she will accept."

The subjoined official documents will serve to convey a correct idea of the present position of the long-impending and still much vexed question of the Duchies.

The following is the declaration which was made by the plenipotentiaries of Denmark at the sitting of the Conference on the 2nd June, and which was alluded to in the House of Commons on the night of June 13:—

When, at the period of the conclusion of the treaty of London, the present King of Denmark accepted the choice made of him to succeed to the then reigning king, his majesty's resolution was dictated principally and decisively by the firm hope that Europe would know how to maintain that which she had recognised and agreed to by this solemn treaty. His majesty did not wish by his refusal to interpose an obstacle to the integrity of the Danish monarchy receiving an ulterior guarantee of stability, and he knew by the renunciations and sacrifices made by those having the right that in accepting the offer made to him he compromised the rights of no one.

Since then things have changed, and his majesty has been obliged to submit to a most cruel disappointment. In spite of his own efforts and those of his devoted people—his sole support for the realisation of a work in which nearly the whole of Europe had occurred—his majesty was obliged to take into consideration the possibility that his hopes would not be realised.

If it must be so, if the Powers of Europe really wish to abondon the treaty of London, his majesty, to avoid the resumption of hostilities, would not oppose a territorial cession, provided always that he should obtain thereby not only peace, but also an independent, perfect autonomous, existence for that which would remain to him of his Sates, and on condition that the future destiny of the ceded territories should not be fixed without their consent.

The Danish government accepts, then, in principle, the proposition made at the last sitting by Earl Russell for the re-establishment of peace between Denmark and the two great German Powers.

But in order that peace, which we ardently wish for, may be real, it must be under all conditions which will be necessary to assure to Denmark the independence with comes to her by right, the political independence which the treaty of London should guarantee to her, and for the preservation of which the Danish people have not hesitated to engage single-handed in a sanguinary struggle with forces greatly superior to their own.

The Danish plenipotentaries feel bound to observe from the present time that in the sacrifices wished to be imposed on Denmark there are limits which the Danish government cannot exceed.

The new frontier of Denmark is a vital question for this country. It is necessary that she should possess a frontier having reference to her military and commercial interests, and this frontier ought to be fixed by sufficient guarantees.

There is one other point on which the Danish Government reserves all its freedom. It is only on quite special conditions that his Majesty the King of Denmark will consent to the cession of of the Duchy of Lauenburg. This country was acquired in his time by the King of Denmark in exchange for a part of Pomerania, to serve as an equivalent for the kingdom of Norway, sacrificed for the re-establishment of the peace of Europe, and it is essential foreign to the dispute which has caused the present war.

Finally, the Danish plenipotentiaries ought to claim for their government full liberty to reassume the position which it has invariably maintained up to the present time on the basis of the treaty of London, as soon as it sees that the provisional and conditional abandonment of this position will not lead to an equitable and just arrangement fitting to replace the dispositions of this treaty.

The following is the declaration made by Baron von Beust, the plenipotentiary of the Germanic Confederation, at the sitting of the Conference on the 9th June:—

I abstained from participating in the discussion which took place in the last sitting but one upon the frontier question, not finding myself authorised to pronounce for any particular line. The instructions which I have since received from the Diet, subsequently to rendering an account of the sitting of the 25th May, approve the declarations made by me on that occasion in concert with the plenipotentaries of Austria and Prussia, and it is by them consequently that I must be guided.

These declarations are noted in the Protocol. The Count de Bernstorff, speaking in the name of the German plenipotentiaries, allowed it to be understood that there was a disposition to cede a part of northern territory of Schleswig, and to consider the abandonment of the Duchy of Lauenburg as an equivalent. He said at the same time that the line of demarcation proposed by the Government of her Britannic Majesty could not fulfil the object of a solid and durable peace, since the principal subject of complaint and agitation with the greater part of the population of Schleswig would not only continue to exist, but would even be infinitely aggravated by their separation from the rest of the Duchies, and their incorporation with the kingdom of Denmark.

In my opinion the terms of this manifestation clearly indicate that it is not intended to consent to the abandonment of any part of the Schleswig territory, where the majority of the population should refuse to accept it.

I am happy to state that the Confederation, in placing itself at this point of view, is able to take advantage of the manner in which it has pleased the neutral Powers to regard the question. The plenipotentiaries of Great Britain understand that the future destiny of the Duchy of Holstein, the Duchy of Lauenburg, and the southern portion of Schleswig, should not be determined without their consent. The plenipotentiary of France has declared for the maintenance of the point of view of his government, according to which no new state of things could be established in the territories detached from the Danish monarchy without the concurence and consent of the populations when legally consulted. The plenipotentiary of Sweden has also stated that his government understands that the future destiny of the provinces which might be ceded by the King of Denmark should not be regulated without their consent.

It appears to me impossible to admit that the neutral Powers wish to establish a principle with the intention of excluding its logical and impartial application. It is impossible for me to attribute to them the idea that it is necessary to consult populations which ought to belong to Germany in order to ascertain whether this future suits them, but that this precaution is useless with those which are to remain foreign to it. It is, finally, impossible for me not to call to mind that I consider Schleswig as having ceased to form part of the Danish monarchy, and that following this order of ideas, the question is of detaching a portion of Schleswig, not from the monarchy, but to the profit of the monarchy, with the consent of its sovereign, who will not refuse to take into account the wish of the populations.

The 'Memorial Diplomatique' states that Earl Russell confidentially communicated to Count Apponyi the above Danish note, announcing the resumption of hostilities by Denmark on the 12th June should the belligerent Powers not previously come to an agreement. Earl Russell at the same time intimated that should the Austrian fleet proceed to the Baltic in the event of hostilities being resumed the English Government would be compelled to send their fleet to those waters also. Count Apponyi, continues the 'Memorial Diplomatique,' is thereupon stated to have declared to Earl Russell, that in the interest the negotiations and in order not to obstruct the combined efforts of the neutral Powers towards peace, Austria undertook, if the truce were not prolonged, not to send her fleet to the Baltic, wishing at any price to avoid a collision which would extend the Dano-German conflict, and might set the four corners of Europe on fire.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

LAHORE, 1st July.

The movements in the *personnel* of the province which I predicted in former letters have now taken place. Major Hutchinson, Inspector General of Police, has both arrived and gone to Murree. His Personal Assistant, Captain Bamfield, has followed him. The Officiating Personal Assistant, Captain Harris, has gone on leave to Dhurumsala, and will revert to his appointment as District Superintendent somewhere. Mr. McLeod went off to Simla a few days ago. Mr. Roberts, our Judicial Commissioner, is deep in the Mahomed Shuffee case, and will probably not be able to go to the Hills till he has disposed of it, though I don't see why he should not go at once and get through the tangled web comfortably with a clearer and cooler head, provided he invites the counsel for the defence and a reporter to accompany him. There is a pretty general impression that Mahomed Shuffee, who has hitherto been looked upon as the arch-conspirator, will get off. Apart from any question as to whether sending money to the Sittana heroes is or is not abetting the waging war against the Queen in the sense of the Penal Code, there seems to be considerable doubt as to whether any of Mahomed Shuffee's money ever got beyond Rawul Pindee. When the proceedings are published, which, I believe, they will be soon, these points will be cleared up. The odds are not so much in favour of the other prisoners, and one Jaffir, the Lumberdar of Thannesur, is specially mentioned as likely to be "troubled with a line."

Punjab trials have acquired considerable notoriety of late. We have not nearly seen the end of the "D'Gruyther business" yet. That combative young gentleman has through the medium of the *Delhi Gazette* replied to the deadly thrusts of the *Lahore Chronicle*. I must say the letter reflects considerable credit on the fencing power of the writer. Where it errs is in the needless length and in dwelling on points that are quite immaterial. Some of the most important points—those in fact on which the final decision to turn him out was based—are hurried over with an evident consciousness of their being dangerous ground. But there are others which tell appreciably in his favour, and of these he has made the most. The one in particular which will be assented to by all impartial minds is, that mere suspicion is no good ground for ejecting a public officer from his appointment, every man is entitled to a fair trial, and to be confronted with his accusers. Mr. D'Gruyther is undoubtedly right when he says that his superiors would not *have dared* to act towards a military officer as they have done towards him.

Another great case as important in its tendency as either of the above is the "Jullundur Kunkur case," of which you may have heard. The main features of it are these: A non-official, formerly a Superintendent of Local Works and Roads in Jullundur, saw that kunkur was likely to be in great demand. He accordingly entered into contracts with the zemindars of villages in the district, where kunkur was to be found in great quantities and of excellent quality, to allow him to quarry the kunkur at a given time and at certain rates per acre, or beega. In the meantime the Public Works Department found they had no kunkur to make roads, and on looking about for it they discovered that the interloper had engaged it all. They applied to Government for the land "for public purposes" under Acts VI. of 1857 and II. of 1861. The interloper refused to give it up: preliminary enquiries were held, opinions were telegraphed for to Lahore and Calcutta, and the question was turned over in every possible way: at length it was agreed that arbitrators should be appointed to determine how much the interloper should get to give up the kunkur. Of course he bought up the material merely to sell it again at a profit, and if the award of the arbitrators should amount to as much, or nearly as much, as he could have made himself, *he* would have no object in fighting it out any further. But the principle on which the case was decided is important chiefly to determine whether Government has the right to take up for public purposes land on which another party has commenced or is about to commence digging kunkur or not. As the proceedings are not yet made public it is not clear how this point was decided, but as far as I can learn a quibble was started about taking land up "permanently" and taking it up "temporarily." The latter, it was said, could not be done under the Act, but the former could. Now the very nature of the operation of digging for kunkur implies a temporary and not a permanent occupation. It seems unfair to stretch such a point so far. However, in whatever way the final decision may have been arrived at, the result is that the interploer has been awarded ten annas a hundred cubic feet, equivalent to thirteen thousand rupees. He claimed much more, but they say he is content with what he has got. I believe the highest authorities in the province were of opinion that the land could not be taken up under the Act. It would be a pity if this important question is still left open after this decision. In justice to the public the principle to be acted upon in such cases should be authoritatively declared.

The rains have not yet commenced though the month of June has come and gone. There has been a good deal of "pother o'er our heads" (*Shakespeare*) for the last few days, so that we are prepared to welcome the refreshing visitors any moment.

BOMBAY.

The Department of the Oriental Translator to Government was removed to Poona yesterday.

A telegram dated Liverpool, 23rd June states:—The conferences have terminated. The future uncertain. The price of cotton has fallen and the market is uncertain. Sales 6,000 bales.—*Egyptian Times.*

We hear that the new clipper Ship *Michael Scott*, the property of the Bombay Shipping Company (Limited), has been fixed for Bombay with troops. She is the fifth of the Company's fleet. This Company has been singularly fortunate so far, all its ships commanding the highest rates.

It is rumoured that Mr. John Broughton, the General Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, intends to resign his situation, when the terms of his agreement with the Company expires. It is stated that Mr. C. J. Forjett, the late Commissioner of Police, is trying his influence with the local Board of Directors in London in order to get the appointment.

We hear that Mr. W. H. Newnham, the Assistant Judge of Tanna, will be transferred temporarily to Poona. He will receive charge of the Judge's duties from Mr. Warden who will come to Bombay to sit in the High Court. Mr. Newnham will soon be relieved by Mr. C. Walter, who has been recently appointed Judge and Session Judge of Poona.

The C. M. S. N. Co's boats, after a succession of serious disasters, are now apparently about to make up for lost time. We learn from the *Straits Times* that the *John Bright* made the passage from Bombay to Singapore in something over nine days. We are not aware whether or not this is the quickest passage on record, but it is, at all events, one of them. The *John Bright*, it will be remembered, received a new steel shaft, and a new screw the last time she was in Bombay. The Company is to be congratulated on the success attending the first run of this vessel, and we can only express a hope that the *Ladore*, now awaiting similar renovations and improvements, may be equally successful.

An atrocious murder was committed on Friday last, at the small village of Kolwa on the Island of Dharavee. The victim was the Rev. M. B. Mascarenhas, a good priest, advanced in years, belonging to the jurisdiction of Bishop Steins. The account given at present is that the deceased was bathing at 8 o'clock in the evening, when a shot was fired at him by an unknown hand, when he fell and almost instantly expired. On hearing the report of the gun, the people about rushed into the priest's house and found the shot had wounded him mortally in the chest. The church bells were instantly rung and the whole village was in motion; but owing to the dark rainy night the guilty wretch escaped.

The Weather.—After a break of upwards of a week, when the weather was again very hot and disagreeable, the rain set in very heavily again early on the morning of Saturday last, the 9th instant, and continued, with only slight intermission, up to noon yesterday. It again raised heavily during the night. The wind suddenly veered from the South-West to North-East on Saturday morning, when the rain came on suddenly and unexpectedly, and after blowing for some hours from that quarter, it again veered round to the South-West, and has since remained steady though light. The register of the fall of rain during the last week will be found in another column.

Good News for Building Contractors.—We understand that the Government of India has sanctioned the building of a Government house at Gunnesh-Khind on the site chosen by His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere last year. A large bungalow has already been constructed there by Mr. C. Gonne, of the Civil Service, in the English style; and when Government House also is erected there, no doubt others will follow the example. Two new roads are also to be constructed, one from Gunnesh-Khind to Kirkee direct, and the other to join the Kirkee road towards Poona. We also understand that the Government of India has sanctioned the construction of a bridge near Sir Jamsetjee's Bund opposite the village of Yeroda, where it is under contemplation to build Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhop's new College.—*Poona Observer.*

Indian Military Correspondents.—The *Army and Navy Gazette*, says:—"Our correspondents are inconsiderate when they are on their hobbies, and if they be but mounted in India their letters are long enough to fill up a whole journal. One gentleman sends us twenty-three closely written sheets of note paper, and concludes with 'enough for the present.' We suppose the writer thinks the paper should present column after column to its readers, all stuffed with suggestions for creating a new native army in the north-west provinces of India. Frequently, we get letters on trivial or personal matters three and four columns long, and are often induced to pray that paper were a shilling a sheet. The controversialists on the army medical officers question are inexhaustible in resources and invective, but there is no use in publishing letters which would only add fuel to the flame on both sides."

Princely Beneficence.—The Hon. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, member of the Legislative Council of Bombay, son of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, placed some time since at the disposal of Mr. Crawford, M.P. for London, the sum of £15,000 for the purpose of appropriation to charitable purposes in London, in connection with the name of his late father, more especially the charities of the city of London, of which his father was a freeman, under the following conditions:—

The charities selected to be those which have in view the alleviation of the wants of the poor and indigent, the infirm and helpless, and not societies which are of a religious character.

The charities so selected are enumerated in the following list, the ruling principle of the appropriation being the selection of those institutions whose doors are always open to every class of sufferers on the instant, without reference to any other consideration than the merits or urgency of the particular case in need of help.

The appropriation to the London Hospital is in connection with the new wing, of which the foundation stone is to be laid on the 4th July by the Prince of Wales, and the fact that the London is pre-eminently the hospital of the commerce of the port of London:—

Hospitals.—London, £2000; University College, £1000; Metropolitan Free, £1000; Royal Free, £500; Middlesex, £500; King's College, £500; London Fever, £500; City of London for Diseases of the Chest, £500; for Sick Children, £500; Royal, for Incurables, £400; British Home for Incurables, £400; Asylum for Idiots, £400; for Diseases of the Skin, £300; total, £8,500.

Dispensaries.—City, £500; Farringdon, £500; City of London and East London, £400; Royal General, £400; Metropolitan, £400; Western City, £200; Finsbury, £200; City Orthopedic, £200; Queen Adelaide's Dispensary, Bethnal-green, £200; total, £3000.

Miscellaneous.—Association for Relief of the Poor in the City of London, £200; Strangers' Home, £500; Provident Clerks' Fund, £500; Seaman's Hospital Society, £500; Royal National Lifeboat Institution, £500; Shipwrecked Fisherman's and Mariner's Benevolent Society, £300; Destitute Sailors' Asylum, £200; City of London General Pension Society, £200; Accident Relief Society, £100; Society for Relief of Distressed Widows, £100; total, £3,100. City of London Truss Society, £200; Guildhall Poor-box, £100; Mansion-house poor-box, £100; total, £400. Grand total, £15,000.—*Home News.*

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

		Byculla. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
July	3rd	0 4	0 64	0 21
"	4th	0 12	0 0	0 0
"	5th	0 0	0 0	0 1
"	6th	0 6	0 0	0 1
"	7th	0 0	0 15	0 0
"	8th	1 49	1 46	0 24
"	9th	3 4	5 72	3 44
For the week		4 99	7 97	3 91
Previously registered		25 89	25 95	14 47
Total Fall		30 88	33 92	18 38

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 553 MILES.

Statement of Traffic week ending June 26th, 1864.

No. of Passengers 63,030. Amount	44,449 13 10
Merchandize	29,364 10 9
Total	73,814 8 7

Corresponding week last year,

OPEN 553 MILES.

No of Passengers 59,047. Amount	35,618 2 1
Merchandize	14,170 8 11
Total	49,788 11 0

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.—*9th July.*)

Embezzling Cargo.—Edmund Cullen, seaman of the ship *Jamsetjee Family*, was convicted of embezzling one box of brandy, part of the cargo of the said ship. He was seen by the second officer coming up from the hold, after the hatches were locked, through a hole which had been cut for a ventilator; the officer went down the same way, and found a brandy case broken, with the packing straw lying about, and as he had been the last between decks, previous to putting on the hatches, he accused the prisoner of the embezzlement. The prisoner denied all knowledge of the affair.

He was found guilty, and sentenced to twelve weeks hard labour.

Dear at the Price.—Nine seamen of the ship *Earl of Dalhousie* were charged with disobedience of orders. The captain stated that yesterday evening there was then alongside the ship a boat about half full of ballast, which the men had been taking in, when immediately upon four bells being struck, they all came up from the stages where they had been employed, and refused to finish unloading. This was not the first time they had done the same thing.

The men denied having refused duty, but said they wanted their dinner, and when they were refused by the captain because they would not empty the boat first, they would not do it. His Worship remarked that that they had disobeyed a lawful command which the captain had every right to give them; finishing the unloading of the boat would not have occupied a quarter of an hour, and at this season of the year, even that short time neglected made a great deal of difference to the arrangements entered into with respect to cargo. They would therefore be fined each two days' pay; and they were cautioned not behave in this manner again.

The Esplanade Murder.—This case was adjourned until this day (Monday), the Senior Magistrate intending to visit the house of the suspected murderer, in order to understand the relative positions of the prisoner's room and that of the Fakeer who states he heard a cry as of a girl's voice on the night the atrocity was perpetrated.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Original Jurisdiction.
SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1864.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Couch.)

Fifth Day, Saturday, 9th July, 1864.

His Lordship took his seat upon the Bench at 10 o'clock precisely; when the following gentlemen were empannelled on the

MORNING JURY.

Mr. Edwin Lord.—*Foreman.*

Messrs. Edward Tothill; Samuel Giles; Horatio Murray Evans; Herman Jacob; George Coates; William Price; Leopold Henry Phillips; Nicholas de Ga; Framjee Byramjee; Govind Gungadass; and Purshotum Balcrustnajee.

Cheating.—Mahadoo Bappoo; Cursondas Purshotumdass; Hurreedass Purshotumdass; and Ramjee Abba (case No. 22 of the Calendar) pleaded guilty to an indictment charging them with cheating one Tricumdass Narrayen out of the sum of Rs. 3,950.

Mr. Bayley appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Anstey defended Cursondass Purshotumdass.

Mr. Barton defended Mahadoo Bappoo and Ramjee Abba.

Mr. Dunbar defended Hurreedass Purshotumdass.

Mr. Bayley opened the case for the prosecution, and stated the facts of the case. He then called the following witnesses:—

Tricumdass Narrayen, the prosecutor, deposed that one Tookaram Bappoo, a tailor, came to him on the 3rd of May last, accompanied by the third prisoner Hurreedass Purshotumdass, whom he introduced to the witness as having gold ingots for sale. He brought an ingot with him and said he had twenty-five others for sale. Witness agreed to purchase the whole of the gold at the rate of Rs. 15-8 per tola, and promised to pay for it the next day. The amount of the purchase money in currency notes. The prisoner came next day, and took the witness and a person named Visram Gunsett to a house in Thakoorwarra, and afterwards to the Chowpatty beach at Back Bay, where he desired them to sit down. Hurreedass (whom the witness all through his evidence called Sullian) then went away and said he would go to his master and return again with the gold. He returned shortly afterwards accompanied by a fisherman, (the fourth prisoner, in disguise,) bringing a box. Hurreedass gave him the box, saying "take this gold and let me see the notes, if you have got them." Witness had the notes with him tied up in a handkerchief, and gave them to the prisoner Cursondass, when he and the fisherman ran away in the direction of Chowpatty leaving the box said to contain the gold which witness took up and placed under his arm. Witness was about to pursue them when a buggy on four wheels came up containing a brave looking man, in a European constable's dress. [This was the first prisoner Mahadoo Bappoo in diguise.] He was accompanied by the second prisoner who was then in white clothes, and represented himself to be a European constable. He asked "what is this, what is this?" He took the box from the witness, and struck him with a club. He and the second prisoner then jumped into the buggy and drove off. Visram, who had accompanied the witness to the beach, ran away when he saw him beaten.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton.—The first prisoner when witness first saw him looked like a white man, and he fancied that he must have used paint to paint his face. He might change his colour every hour. Did not see the fisherman (the fourth prisoner) until six days after the robbery. Witness has since recognised the first prisoner by his cheeks and his whiskers. He is now black, but at that time he was a white-black man. It was a dark night when witness met the first and second prisoners near the beach. He was walking with the box under his arm. It was heavy. There was a little light from the lamps of the carriage, and a strong light from the planet Venus. Saw it was a European constable by the light of Venus, and that he had a blue coat and no trousers on. Witness was a trader and followed any profession he pleased. He now superintends a printing office belonging to his master. He is paid a salary of one hundred rupees a year. This was not his first venture in the purchase of gold. The fourth prisoner was disguised as a fisherman, being almost naked.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anstey.—Witness never saw Cursondass before this transaction, and never knew him before. He struck witness with his club which made him let go the box. It jingled as it fell. It weighed about three-quarters of a maund, or forty-three seers. Is quite sure the box was not opened. After witness reported the matter to the police, (which was not till three or four days after these occurrences) the case was put into the hands of Acbar Ali. In the deposition now extant, the facts deposed to by witness are recorded. Does not know why the Magistrate tore up his first deposition. He was very much confused, as he had never been in a police court before. The first contained only a few—fives or six—lines. The Magistrate cautioned witness as to how he gave his evidence or he would at once dismiss the case. This was because he (witness) was a "new man." Witness has since looked for Tookaram, the tailor, but has not found him. Witness is a new arrival from the Hubshee's country, which is the reason that he did not know it was usual for Hindoos to worship the sea at Back Bay beach. Did not see any one about when he went to the beach with Visram and Hurreedass. Did not take any scales or weights to the beach. Cullian (Hurreedass) was to have brought scales and some rupees to serve as weights. Witness agreed to buy the gold at four annas a tola under the market rate. When Hurreedass left the witness on the beach he said he was going to bring the soukar and the gold. [In his deposition before the Magistrate the witness stated that Hurreedass had represented *himself* as the soukar who had the gold for sale]. He came back with a kolee (fisherman) and the box, which he alleged contained the gold. Did not make any remark when the fisherman, and not a soukar, presented himself, because "this was a time for a throat being cut." The pseudo-fisherman was the fourth prisoner in disguise. This was the first time witness ever went to buy gold except in a shop in the bazaar. Had no suspicion that he was to be cheated till he found himself on the sands of Back Bay beach after Hurreedass returned with the box and the fisherman. He was led to believe when he set out from his house on this gold-hunting expedition, that he was being taken to Hurreedass's house. Witness showed his arm to Acbar Ali, but there was no mark upon it of the beating he had received: it was only swollen. Told Acbar Ali and the Magistrate that he had been laid up in his house for three days and was unable to appear abroad in consequence of the beating he received from the second prisoner Cursondass. Carsondass is a rich man.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dunbar.—I got very much confused when before the Magistrate at Mazagon as I had never seen that gentleman before nor ever been in a police office; and he told me if I contined to give such confused evidence he would dismiss the case.

Re-examined by Mr. Bayley.—I have a memorandum of the notes I gave to Cullian (Hurreedass) on the beach. I made this memorandum at the time. I had not a single rupee with me at the beach. I paid the Rs. 4,950 to the third prisoner Hurreedass entirely in notes. I was laid up for three days in my house without leaving it after this occurrence. On the fourth day I reported the matter to the police.

By a Juror.—The first prisoner spoke to me in Hindoostanee. I suspected at the time that he was in disguise, and that he meant mischief. I did not raise an alarm or call for assistance, because we were not near a police station.

Visram Gunsett, a bookseller residing in Hunooman Lane, deposed:—I know the last witness and the printing office where he works. I have seen the third prisoner Hurreedass in the printing office. I cannot tell how long ago this was. It was in this year, before the rains commenced. I cannot tell how long before. I saw Hurreedass alone with the prosecutor. Hurreedass was weighing gold and the prosecutor was holding the scales. I heard only one word pass between them. It was "26" or "27 tolas." I saw the prisoner Hurreedass again in the printing office on the second day after that, along with the prosecutor. They were talking together, but I did not listen to what they said. Prosecutor asked me to go along with him. He said he was going to buy some gold. Hurreedass did not tell me who he was, but he was in the dress of a Brahmin. I accompanied them. We went to a place called Thakoorwarra. When we arrived there, we walked through a gulley towards the sands. Cullian Brahmin (the prisoner Hurreedass) took us there. He then said to us "you stop here, I am going to bring property." He went away, and in half an hour returned with a man in the dress of a fisherman. The fisherman had a box with him. The fourth prisoner Ramjee Abba, represented the fisherman. I believe him to be the same man. Hurreedass then said to the prosecutor "I have brought the gold," and asked him to show the notes. The prosecutor said "produce the gold and I will produce the notes." Thereupon prosecutor opened a parcel he had with him and produced the notes. Upon this the third prisoner seized the notes and the fourth prisoner ran down the box and ran off. The prosecutor took up the box which he put under his arm and was about to pursue them when a buggy upon four wheels with a white cover appeared on the scene, containing a constable in black and another man in white clothing. The man dressed as a constable was the first prisoner Mahadoo Bappoo He had on a sort of a cap and a pair of trousers. I could not make out of what cloth the trousers were made, but they appeared to be of European pattern. I believe he had the same trousers he now has. When a man is well dressed one does not notice his colour. He was well dressed. The other man in the buggy had on white clothes with a red turban—a sepoy-fashioned turban. The man dressed as a constable got out of the buggy, rushed up to the prosecutor and said "what is the matter, what is the matter?" The buggy showed a good light. We could see to the distance of five or ten paces by the light of those lamps. The buggy drove up within five paces from us. The man who represented the constable, on rushing up to the prosecutor struck him a blow on the left arm with a club. The first and fourth prisoners appear to be like the men who were in the buggy. I believe them to be the same, but they are now in a different dress. Seeing the prosecutor beaten and a struggle going on I ran away. The place where I was sitting was a very short distance from where the gharry stopped. Trimbuck came as if from the gharry drove up: had seen before that the Magistrate that he had seen the prisoner Mahadoo Bappoo by the light of the carriage lamps.

The prisoner No. 4 (the kolee) was not dressed as he is at present; the size and stature of the man have been my principal guidance, whilst in custody, for recognition.

By Mr. Anstey.—It was about 8 o'clock when I was present at the weighing of the gold. I think it was present on Monday; he believes he was present. I recollect if he was there again. Tricumdass Narrayen had asked witness to see the transaction on the beach. There were no people near; there were